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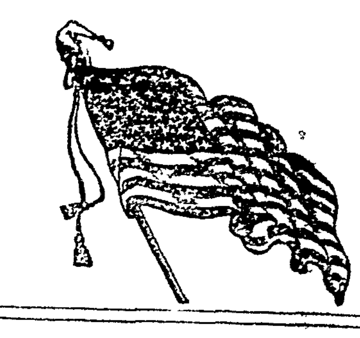
ARIZONA  MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. NO. 33.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
— AT —
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.
One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2.00.
Each additional half square and square, same rate.
Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.
A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.
Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.
Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge,	WM. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge,	HEZEKIAH BROOKS
District Attorney,	ROBERT F. PLATT
Sheriff,	A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder	JOHN P. BOURKE.
Clerk of District Court,	F. W. WELLS JR.

TERMS OF COURTS

District Court—First Monday in May and Third Monday in October.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January April July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Gideon Cornell, John G. Campbell F. H. Wunderlich.
Board meets on the First Monday in January April, July and October, at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Samuel E. Blair, George W. Barnard

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Governor,	Richard C. McCormick,
Secretary,	James P. T. Carter
Assistant Secretary	[illegible]
Chief Justice,	William F. Turner
Associate Justice,	Henry T. Backus
" "	Henry H. Carter
Surveyor General	Laurens Upson
Marshall,	[illegible] Phelps
Superintendent Indian Affairs	George W. Dent
Assessor of Internal Revenue	Henry A. Bigelow
Collector "	Levi Bashford

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor,	[illegible]
Treasurer,	John T. Alsap
Adjutant-General	William H. Garvin
Delegate in Congress,	Coles Bashford

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Prescott, Arizona.

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

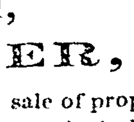
G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

E. DARLING,

PIONEER
Drug Store,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT,

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of
Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits,
Overcoats, Mission Goods,
Blankets, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Confectionery,
Stationery, Nuts,
Figs, Raisins,
Meerschaum and Patent Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Novels,
Playing Cards. Colt's Pistols
Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges,
Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choice supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashmere,
Merino, and Lonfard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckabeck Towels,
Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers,
Insertings, Edgings,
Lustres Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton Blonde, Saxony and Bugle Lace,
Couffees, Skirts,
Sewing Silk Barege,
Lawns, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc, etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints, ... 25 cts
French " .... 37½cts.
"Amoskeag Sixpence better than Crescent Shilling" [illegible] and be convinced by [illegible] at our Store

Corner Gurley and Granite streets.

Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

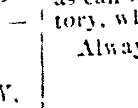
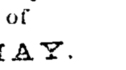
Montezuma Street, . . . Prescott, Arizona.
(South of the Store of James Grant)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our make.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.
RAIBLE & SHEARLER, Proprietors
Prescott, October 5, 1867

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.


THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good


SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.
Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.
☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment
GEORGE BANGHART
Prescott, November 23, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES.
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

oc19--3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality ... 30 " "
Clear Lumber ... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent
Prescott, September 17, 1867

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM
Prescott, June 1, 1866 11tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco,

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

STOLEN, November 25, 1867, from the Barber Shop of Theodore Otto, a large Meerschaum Pipe, colored around shank—a deep mahogany—light, around base of bowl; top, deep brown color. The pipe was silver mounted, with foreign stamp on edge of mounting at top of bowl. Any person returning this pipe to my Shop, in Montezuma Hall, Prescott, will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.
THEODORE OTTO
Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867 2t

What are Accomplished Facts.

We copy the following eloquent extract from a speech recently delivered by the Hon. George H. Pendleton, at St. Paul, Minnesota:

They tell us we Democrats will cling to dead issues—the integrity of Republican government, the preservation of liberty, the maintainance of our Constitution and government, the happiness of mankind! Are those dead issues? Our love for them may be dead, our fidelity may be dead, our worthiness for them and our enjoyment may be dead, but the issues will live till they are settled in their full fruition, and the principles which underlie them are as durable as the Eternal Throne. They tell us like the Bourbons, we will forget nothing and learn nothing; we will not submit to accomplished facts. It is a mistake. It were wicked folly to resist the inevitable. We would bow reverently in its presence. But who shall open the book of fate and say of any course of events or of any condition of things, it is fixed forever? Who shall, with prophetic power, read the secrets of the Almighty, and repeat in another connection the words which, only once uttered throughout all the ages, reverberate along the course of eighteen centuries: "*It is finished?*" The human mind has no power to desern the unmanageable. The decrees of destiny are hidden from its view, that its aspirations may not be checked, its efforts may not be palsied When Wm. Pitt came back to the ministry, he formed with incredible energy and exertion, the Constitutional Alliance. It required the labor of two years. Napoleon broke up his camp at Boulogne, marched his heroic legions to the Danube, and in one hundred days captured an army at Ulm, and shattered the coalition on the bloody field of Austerlitz. The great statesman was bowed to the earth—his hope was gone—his courage broken—his efforts at an end. Broken hearted, he exclaimed, "Roll up the map of Europe for half a century," and died, believing that Napolean attained to universal dominion Austria was despoiled of her fairest possessions. Jena followed, and Prussia was humbled to the dust; Friedland followed, and the monarch of the North bowed his haughty head before the imperial eagles. Napoleon was mighty. His fiat vacated the throne of Naples. He pronounced the sentence "The House of Braganza has ceased to reign," and that family went fugitives from Portugal to Brazil. Louis was King of Holland; Joseph was King of Spain Murat was King of Naples. The Confederation of the Rhine regarded his frontier The Dukedom of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Westphalia were the props of this throne. Here seemed to be an accomplished fact But England refused to "accept the situation," and in less than three years Austria was in arms, Prussia was recuperated Russia had become hostile, and in less than six years the empire of Napoleon had passed away—the fabric of his power had been dissolved—Europe was re-established within its original limits, and he himself languished a prisoner in the Isle of St. Helena

In 1850 the compromise measures were passed. They consisted of the admission of California, the amendment to the Fugitive Slave Law, the establishment of government in the territories. They commanded the support of the leading statesmen of both great political parties. They were declared to be an honest honorable final settlement of the issues of slavery as connected with the Federal Government. The National Conventions of 1852 [illegible] approved them. The people [illegible] them. But Chase, and Sumner, and Hale and Giddings refused to accept this situation, and on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise they recommenced their agitation, which ended in war, and has obliterated from the statute book not only these laws, but the very principles on which these laws were based Who shall dare to say what they are accomplished? Who shall predict the ways that are past finding out? To "accept the situation" *of the moment*, is the cowardice of a timid spirit, or the weakness of a wearied one. Error is never fixed when it is never established, the courses of evil are never accomplished Truth wages against them perpetual war. It never wearies. Its strength never fails Its spirit never flags and it is immortal. "The eternal years of God are her's." Let us be her soldiers and emulate her virtue. Let us accept nothing as accomplished unless our judgment and consciences approve the result as right. Let us stand by our Constitution which we believe to be right, and maintain our form of government which we believe to be beneficient. Let us accept no result as final which accomplishes their overthrow. Let us be unwearied in this contest, and I believe we shall save our institutions to bless our children even as they have blessed our fathers.

HOW THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL WORKS. Another grave defect in the tenure of office bill is disclosed by its practical operation There is no United States District Attorney in the Nashville District of Tennessee, and as the vacancy occurred during the recess, and the Senate adjourned without filling it, the President cannot legally appoint one. The law provides that the duties of an office thus vacant shall be performed by the person who by law performs them in a case of vacancy. But there is no such person in the case of a District Attorney. The consequence is, that the office is not filled, the laws are violated, and no prosecutions can be instituted, and General Grant states that Government officers are vexed by writs in the State Courts, which cannot be taken up to the United States Courts without the aid of a District Attorney. The President cannot make an appointment without violating the Tenure of Office law; if he does not make one, he neglects to secure the enforcement of other laws in the vacant District. This comes of abandoning established principles and going into special legislation, to hedge in an obnoxious President.—*Springfield Republican*

Gough's Apostrophe to Water.

Look at that, ye thirsty ones of earth! Behold it! See its purity! How it glitters, as if a mass of liquid gem! It is a beverage that was brewed by the hand of the Almighty himself! Not in simmering still or smoking fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded by the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth our Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play; there God brews it; and down, down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain-tops, where the storm-clouds brood and the thunders crash; and away far out on the wide sea, where the hurricanes howl music and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God, there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water! And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; glimmering in the dew drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned into living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract, sleeping in the glaciers, dancing in the hail shower; folding its bright curtain softly about the windy world, and weaving the many-colored iris—that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain-drops of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with the celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction—still always it is beautiful, that blessed life-water! No poison bubbles on the brink, its foam brings no sadness or murder; no blood stains its limpid glass; broken-hearted wives, pale widows, and starving orphans, shed no tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair; beautiful, pure, blessed, and glorious, give me forever the sparkling, pure cold water.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S "MAN-MONITOR."—Captain Ericsson has invented a boat which he calls the "man-monitor," and which can be propelled by either steam or man power. He has a contract to build several of these boats for the Swedish Government, and one of the number has been so far completed that several successful experiments have been made with the machinery. Each boat is one hundred and three feet long, twenty feet wide, seven feet draft, and one hundred and forty tons burthen. The turret is nineteen feet long and twelve feet wide, plated with seven-inch armor. The boats will carry one fifteen-inch gun. The engines are twenty-horse power, and, with the boiler and shafting, weigh eight tons. As each boat can carry but four days' supply of coal, and as Sweden has to depend upon other nations for coal, it is desirable for her to obtain a formidable gunboat that can navigate the shallow bays of the shores of Sweden without using steam power. In war, the boats are propelled to the scene of engagement by man power, but during an action steam will be used, leaving the men at liberty to work the guns The machinery is worked by twenty-four men, sitting on opposite seats, who work a brake similar to that of a hand engine. It is estimated that a gunboat can make fifty or sixty miles a day in this manner. Experiments on the first of the man-monitors at the Delameter iron works, have given much satisfaction. The total cost will be about $20,000 for each boat.

PUTTING ON "STYLE."—The Dayton *Journal* tells the following "yarn".

A few months ago a gentleman moved to this city, and purchased nice property, and, among other things, to contribute to his convenience and comfort, procured a fine horse and a very genteel carriage. "A likely colored boy" was employed at a fair salary to take charge of the establishment, and discharge the numerous duties which would arise around a well regulated homestead. For a time things went on smoothly with Chores, but lately he seemed out of spirits, and seldom smiled. His employer observed this despondent demeanor of Chores, and he determined to get at the bottom of it. Perhaps he was in love! But no matter. Taking Chores aside one day, when he looked more gloomy than usual, he inquired considerately what ailed him. "Well, you see, Mas'r," began Chores, in a sort of tragic style, "you's got but one hoss, while all de gentlemen 'bout here has two; an' all de boys da calls me a one-hoss nigga; an' as I can't stan' dat, I 'spects I'll have for to resign! I likes you fus rate, mars'r, an' I'd like to stay if you had two hosses, but you see how it is—de boys, dey can't quit hollerin', 'dere go dat one-hoss nigger'" Not wishing to lose the services of so valuable an assistant, a second horse was purchased, and Chores became a two-hoss nigger.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, who, writing under a *nom de plume*, had attracted considerable attention, received a note from a gentleman admirer recently, in which the writer said that a lady who could put such beautiful thoughts to paper must be equally gifted in person, etc., and wanted to meet her by moonlight alone; to which she wrote a consent. She came to the rendezvous veiled; they walked, he talked, made love, and finally gained consent to take a little kiss; the veil was raised for the purpose, and the stricken gentleman gazed upon the comely features of his own wife.

JUNIUS says the "divine right of beauty is the only right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

HENRY DEMATHER traveled on a crutch all the way from Vera Cruz to Memphis, where he arrived recently, having made the distance of 3190 miles in 145 days.

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,............ .... EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS.—It is sincerely hoped, by a large majority of the citizens of the Territory, that the commander of the District of Arizona, General T. L. Crittenden, will establish his headquarters at some convenient point near the centre of the country occupied by the hostile Indians. General Gregg has said that Fort Whipple is decidedly the best point in the Territory for headquarters and a general rendezvous for the troops engaged in fighting Indians. It is situate in the heart of the Indian country, in the healthiest, best watered and timbered section of Arizona; is surrounded by scores of well-cultivated farms and hundreds of rich mines, and is, in fact, the only portion of the Territory that has made any progress in the development of its mineral and agricultural resources. With proper military protection the people of Central and Western Arizona would, in a few years, astonish the country with the large amount of gold and silver, the thousands of head of horses, cattle and sheep they would send out of the Territory. Were it not for Indian wars they would, to-day, be happy and prosperous.

REMOVAL OF GEN. GREGG.—By a military order published elsewhere in to-day's MINER, it will be seen that General J. Irvin Gregg has been removed from command of the District of Prescott, and ordered to proceed to Camp McDermit and assume command of the District of Nevada. The General and his Adjutant, Lieutenant Hobart, left Prescott for Nevada yesterday morning. A good many of our people are sorry to lose General Gregg, as, during his sojourn among us, he has endeared himself to our citizens by his gentlemanly conduct and the vigorous manner in which he waged war upon the hostile Indians before he was caught in the meshes of a certain little pub. func. We hope the General will like his new field of duty, and keep aloof, hereafter, from meddlesome civil officials.

By order of Gen. Gregg, Capt. J. S. Wharton, 14th U. S. Inf., will repair to Fort Whipple and assume command of the District.

ENCOURAGING.—Every mail brings us a list of new subscribers and words of encouragement and cheer. The people of the Territory seem pleased with our efforts to make the MINER a first-class newspaper, and are contributing liberally to its support. Democrats and Republicans admit that a change for the better has taken place in the paper since it has been under our control It is our purpose to continue improving it, and we hope every man who has the interest of the Territory at heart will come to our aid and help us to place the MINER in the front rank of Pacific coast journals. Every man in the Territory should subscribe for a copy and send it to his friends in California and the East, so as to inform them of the advantages offered by this Territory to labor and capital. The paper has ceased to be the organ of one man and will hereafter turn its attention to making known the wants of our people, the richness of our mines, the fertility of our soil, and the unsurpassed excellence of our climate.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK, at request of J. Ross Browne, furnished that gentleman with a report of mines and mining in Arizona. His report, we are told, makes about 100 pages of manuscript, and is thorough as regards details. The Governor divided the Territory into districts as follows:—Southern, Central and Colorado, giving a description of each district, the names of the prominent mines, and the amount of work done upon them. This report will be incorporated into Mr Browne's General report and placed before Congress and the people.

SETTLED UP.—The old county officers have settled up their affairs with the county and their successors in a satisfactory manner. A more competent set of officers than the retiring one (save and except ourself) never filled positions in any county, and Messrs. Christie and Bourke deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

FORMAL TRANSFER OF WALRUSSIA.—The formal transfer of the territory of Russian America to the United States took place at New Archangel on the 18th of October. The transfer was effected by Captain Peteschauruff, as Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major General Rousseau, on the part of the United States. The ceremony consisted in lowering the flag of the first named country and raising that of the latter, the firing of a salute, and a brief speech from the officers tendering and accepting the territory, in the names of their respective Governments.

"WHO will care for mother now," was sung by a venerable old gentleman of the Yavapais upon the departure of the Governor and suite for Tucson.

Mining News - Placers.

The recent rains have raised the water in the creeks sufficiently to enable our honest miners to "onyearth" the yellow *oro* which lies hidden among the sand and gravel of their beds. A party of four men, at work on the upper Hassayampa, washed out, last week, the nice sum of one hundred dollars The Mexicans on lower Lynx creek, are doing very well—making from three dollars to five dollars per day with rockers and pans The placer campaign will soon commence on Big Bug, upper Lynx creek, Black cañon and other places, and we expect to have to chronicle some big strikes. O. Allen and Theodore Boggs are preparing to work gulch diggings in Big Bug Lewis & Thomas and Anderson & Osborn, will, as soon as more water comes, start in to work their rich claims on Big Bug, and a great many other placer miners are getting ready to "go for" the root of all evil.

The Weaver, or Antelope Hill, diggings still hold out. Nearly one hundred Mexicans are now at work there, and notwithstanding the fact that it is the oldest camp in Central Arizona, it still pays first rate. Ditches have been cut and water carried, when it is to be had, on some excellent ground. It will take scores of years to work out the diggings in the vicinity of Weaver.

We have often wondered why some party of men do not combine together, take water out of Lynx creek, and work the scores of gulches at the Mexican Camp on Lynx creek, six miles from Prescott. There can be no doubt of their richness. In 1863 and '64 a great many Mexicans and a few white men packed dirt to the creek from these gulches, washed it in pans and made good wages for a long time. We know of gulches in that vicinity that paid as high as an ounce of gold to the pan Of course the richest portions of most of these gulches are "worked out," that is, the dirt in them will not pay for packing half a mile, in a fifty pound sack, upon a man's shoulder, and washing it in a pan, but *all of them* will pay well if properly worked with sluices. From now until the latter part of June next, Lynx creek will afford several sluice-heads of water, there is plenty of good timber on the ground out of which to make lumber, but as a ditch would be easily constructed—very little if any fluming being required, it might be quicker and cheaper to purchase lumber at the mill. The "gold of that land is good" plentiful, and coarse, and we hope some of our miners will sail into it Were we not wedded to scribbling and sticking type, we would be to these gulches mighty fast.

Another good place to try one's luck is Wolf creek, the main tributary of Black Cañon, which rises in the high *mesa* south of the headwaters of Lynx and Big Bug creeks, and runs east until it empties into Black Canon. It is a respectable sized creek and affords, during the winter and spring seasons, as much, if not more than ten sluice-heads of water, and scarcely ever less than one sluice-head. It courses through an auriferous country and contains gold. In the fall of '64 we, ourself, panned out, in about one day and a quarter, the snug little sum of $40 in coarse gold. We found it in the bed of the stream, and, although the streak "gave out" it is not likely that that was all the gold in the creek, and we cannot help but think there must be some more left. We found this at a point in the creek about one-half mile above Hackberry Camp.

Turkey creek, which might properly be called the North Fork of Wolf creek, also contains gold, but how much we do not know It rises south of Wolf creek, in a country in which there are a great many gold and silver bearing ledges, passes close to the famous Bully Bueno lode in Turkey creek district Both below and above the point at which Wolf creek empties into Black cañon, there are a great many gulches that we know will pay fair wages. Some of them have been worked by Mexicans who made them pay well. Close to Dr Willing's old camp there are several gulches in which we have known persons to pick up, from off the naked bed-rock, pieces weighing from $1 to $9. Except in the winter season, these gulches contain no water, which is one reason why they have not been worked. Of course, we have not mentioned the creeks south of Black cañon, which rise in the Bradshaw mountain, and as a great many of them are known to contain gold, a prospecting party might do well to give them a trial.

QUARTZ MINING,

Although at present under a cloud, is carried on vigorously at various points. The Vulture mine, near Wickenburg, about sixty miles west from Prescott, continues to pay well. The Vulture Mining Co.'s 20 stamp mill is kept pounding away night and day. The five-stamp mill at this place is not yet running, but will be started to work as soon as the owners receive belting from San Francisco, which will be in a short time.

At Walker's Camp, on the head of Lynx creek about eight miles south-east from Prescott, the miners are now engaged in taking out quartz, getting ready to start their arastras when a sufficient supply of water comes. The miners will run the "Thunderbolt" crusher and arastras belonging to it next week There is scarcely a sluice-head of water in the creek.

Noyes & Curtis and Young & Roddick are working away on the Hassayampa The former gentlemen are sinking upon the 'Chase' lode, and are getting very rich rock. The latter gentlemen are at work upon the 'Chance.' The shaft on the 'Chance' is now nearly 40 feet in depth; the ledge is widening and the rock is rich Mr. Roddick called into the office last Sunday, and showed us a very rich specimen of ore from the 'Mazeppa' lode, in the Hassayampa district. The specimen was about as large as a hen's egg, and must have contained half an ounce of gold

In Big Bug district, work on Gray & Co.'s lode, the 'Eugenie,' is being pushed vigorously ahead. The upper tunnel is now run in on the ledge nearly 100 feet, and the rock taken out of it is said to be excellent. Before leaving for San Francisco, Mr. Gray showed us some beautiful specimens of sulphuret ore from this ledge, which he took to California with him for the purpose of having them tested by Mr. Kustel and other mineralogists. The ledge is of huge proportions, and conveniently situated for working. Mr. Gray, we are informed, designs bringing Mr Küstel with him on his return to Arizona, when he will start in to work the 'Eugenie' and 'Galena' rock by the chlorination process Mr. K., the inventor of this process, has tried the rock from both these ledges, and said that chlorination would make them pay, sure. In about thirty days from this time, the mill will be running, and the furnaces will be in full blast

Bowers & Bros. and John A. Rush have several men constantly at work upon the 'Dividend' mine. The rock continues good It is the intention of the owners to start their five-stamp mill and arastras soon. They would have been to work long ago but for the scarcity of water

We are told that the agent of the Bully Bueno Mining Co, is on his way here from Philadelphia, with means to pay off the debts and start up the Company's 20-stamp mill Reed, it is said, is also on his way here, but nobody knows how he is 'fixed' in regard to money matters. We believe nothing has been heard from Dr. Willing. It is to be hoped that our rich mines will be made to produce bullion before long, and the chances, just now, look favorable We have great faith in Mr Kustel and are almost certain that he is the coming man"

THE "ARMY OF THE COLORADO" WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED —Hon Wm H Hardy of Hardyville came up from that place with the mail, and is now in Prescott Mr Hardy is of the opinion that the spirit of the Hualapais is broken, and that they will not again trouble the whites The Pah Utes have submitted to the military authorities at Fort Mohave, and have given up their arms, not wishing to fight the whites any more We hope they will live up to their promises Major Price's command has scoured the Hualapai country from one end of it to the other the past season, killed and captured over 100 Indians and destroyed an immense amount of provisions and war material This command have taught this murderous tribe a lesson it will long remember Mr Hardy assures us that the officers and men vied with each other in doing their duty as soldiers Indian hunting and fighting is a very thankless, inglorious and laborious business, yet the "Army of the Colorado" went into it with a will, and have come out of it with well earned laurels A few more such campaigns, and the people of our fair Territory need not longer pay tribute with their lives and property to the savages

INDIANS COME TO GRIEF. Charley Murray and a small party of men recently ran afoul of about 35 Indians (supposed to be Apache Mohaves) near the Planet mine, on Williams Fork, and made it mighty warm for the redskins. They succeeded in killing three or four of them, and wounding several others. The Indians had flour, guns and ammunition with them. We suppose they were on their way to the mountains to carry out their "friendly" professions by stealing and murdering. It is charged by some, that the Indians get guns, powder and lead at La Paz, and we hope, for the credit of the citizens of that town, that such is not the case. Hanging would be too good for the white man who would sell an Indian—friendly or unfriendly—guns and ammunition in this Territory

The *Arizonian* has a great deal to say about the "negative attraction of the Prescott mines" which, "just now causes a general exodus from there," (here) and claims that the mines of Cababai district are the richest in the Territory. Then, why the thunder don't you work them. We do not doubt the richness of your mines, but it looks a little strange that, with your cheap peon labor, and the low price of provisions in Sonora, you cannot make them shell out some of the gold and silver which they are said to contain. You do not claim to have seen old Exodus down your way, and talk as though everything was lovely and adobes cheap as dirt, yet your little old mud town has not improved much in the last eight or ten years. "What can the matter be?" You certainly must be waiting for the capital, and the wind instruments that accompany it to toot the horn and inaugurate a new era.

"A DISSERTATION ON BIRDS" will appear next week

MILLER's train arrived Wednesday evening

From the "Commercial Centre."

We glean the following items from the Tucson *Southern Arizonian*, the New York *Herald* of the "Commercial Hellopolis" of Cactus-land:

Another rider of the horse-back mail from here to Messilla, N M, named Charles Young, late of Co. B, 1st Cal. Inf., was killed by Indians October 31st

Don Estevan Ochoa presented the editor, brother DeLong, with *one* box of cigars, a few weeks since. Sheroots, we suppose

Why were there no copies of the Arizona MINER of the 19th of October last received by any subscribers in this place? We like to see the good natured phiz of the MINER but missed our exchange that time. The only copy that we can ascertain reached this place was sent by private hand to Mr. Behan

Can't see. We mail you and every subscriber in your town a paper every week We have, for several weeks past, failed to receive a great many of our exchanges—among them the *Arizonian* Radical rats go through the mail bags, sure, and we hope they will be caught in the act soon The man or woman who would steal a newspaper out of the mail would do worse.

Speaking of the opening of a new bank in Tucson, by Lord & Williams, the *Arizonian* says: "This shows whether Tucson is a 'commercial centre' more than all we could say about it." Certainly it does But you forgot to tell us whether it is a faro bank, or a bank "where the wild thyme grows." We always knew Tucson was the centre of h—ll, but now that you have the Lord interested in the banking business with you there isn't much danger of that ugly old curse—the devil—again appearing and claiming you all as his, according to your story, he did on a previous occasion. Keep a stiff upper lip, read the Bible, and you may yet be saved.

The people of Tucson are trying to get up a public school What a [illegible] for the 'centre of gravity' [illegible]

Speaking of the seizure of U S people by the Mexican authorities of Guaymas, the *Arizonian* scolds the people for trying to [illegible] their city [illegible] towards Tucson, which, according to [illegible]. If Tucson goes on [illegible] the people of New York and San Francisco will wake up some fine morning and find themselves [illegible] of a carpet [illegible] bound for the [illegible] of the [illegible] known as Tucson

It is said the Arizona MINER is edited by a boy 15 years old. [illegible] his age has been [illegible]

It is said, up that way, that the *Arizonian* is edited by a [illegible] female [illegible] We are inclined to the opinion that it is edited by a [illegible] pair of scissors [illegible] worm.

William S. Oury, Esq., arrived [illegible] States on Friday last, accompanied by [illegible] daughter who has been attending [illegible] the East for some years.

The mail rider, L S Jones [illegible] from Maricopa Wells to Prescott [illegible] doned his route without giving any [illegible] thus leaving [illegible] to suffer [illegible] sequences [illegible] again into [illegible] those disposed to do him an act of kindness.

GONE [illegible] The Governor, Secretary, Curtis [illegible], two M[illegible], a blear-eyed Mexican [illegible] steamboat [illegible] were the only inhabitants of Prescott that follow the capital to Tucson Hope the citizens of the 'centre' will turn out and give the distinguished pilgrims a cordial reception. No stealing of horses, or ringing in of cold decks upon them, Tucsoners.

GOING SOUTH General McDowell and staff accompanied by several citizens started on a tour of inspection to the military posts in Arizona. Mr Charles Gentile, one of the best photographers [illegible] accompanied the expedition for the purpose of securing a number of photographs [illegible] Arizona [illegible] to be used in [illegible] on that Territory by a gentleman of this city. The expedition will [illegible] six weeks or two months —*San Francisco Call, November* 17.

The General and party were expected at Hardyville Sunday evening last We suppose he will go south before coming to Prescott

"TIMES" are flusher than we have known them to be in a long time. Every fellow you meet invites you to "smile," and says "Oh ah! I believe I owe you a little bill, and, as I have recently struck a crevice, I shall now proceed to liquidate my outstanding indebtedness."

FAREWELL, BROTHER CRAWFORD.—Governor Richard C. McCormick has changed his base, vamosed the ranch, quit Prescott, and gone to reside

* * * Where the Cactus and Thorned Willow
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime,
Where the snake and the lizard, the Jackass and coyote,
Are monarchs of desert, mesa, mountain and glen.

OUT-HEROD'S HEROD.—Sheridan says that Grant is more of a Radical than he. Sheridan must be mistaken. General Grant is too much of a gentleman to associate with dirty negroes and the dirtier white Radicals who have seemingly fallen in love with them. No, no General Grant could not stand the foul stench which arises from the filthy herd of political sharpers, dupes, fanatics and niggers that go to make up the vari-colored Radical party. In fact, no decent, honest white man believes that a negro is as good as he. It may do very well for politicians and the buzzards who follow them to prate about "equality" for Cuffee. They do not mean it A nigger is bound to be a nigger, always, in these United States

A PICTURE TO LOOK AT.—Hon. Horatio Seymour, in his recent speech before the New York Democratic Convention, used the following language:

"At the national capital we see that the party which placed in power the present Chief Magistrate, now charges him with treason, and many of its leaders have instilled into the public mind the horrible suspicion that he was in league with the murderers who struck down the life which stood between him and the Executive Chair. The world is aghast while it hears so foul an accusation uttered in the halls of the Legislature without rebuke. In the House of Representatives, members make against each other charges of judicial murder, robbery, theft, and corruption. A military member alleges that his legal associate plotted the death, and carried to the gallows an innocent woman for party purposes. The accuser is charged in return with the fact of going to the war a poor man, and coming back a poor General and a rich man; laden, not with the spoils of victory, but plunder, stolen from those placed under his protection The Congressman who stands up as the accuser of the President is confronted by his own letter, showing his utter rottenness We are saved from the hateful task of laying bare the frauds and crimes of those who are administering our Government God's laws for punishing the guilty make them become mutual accusers. In the hate and rage which ever springs up among criminals all are anxious to turn upon and convict their fellows."

What a comment upon the times in which we live, and the men who control the nation's destinies! And the statement of Governor Seymour is no partisan exaggeration, but simple, solemn fact. We are "making history" indeed!

FORMS AND USES OF BLANKS.—We have received from the publishers H H Bancroft & Co, San Francisco, vols 1 and 2 of this valuable and useful work The great advantage this book presents to merchants, business men and others is, that they can, by this means, transact, correctly, nine-tenths of all their legal business. They can draw their own deeds, mortgages, leases, bonds, powers of attorney, agreements, wills, etc as well, and [illegible] correctly, and better to suit them, than [illegible] other way. They can keep perfect control of their affairs. Do their business in a straight and regular manner thus avoiding misunderstandings and lawsuits. Send for a copy. For terms, see advertisement

PRIZE FIGHT. The long-talked-of fight between Con Orem and Jimmy Dwyer, for the championship of [illegible] weights, came off at Nevada, M. T., on the [illegible] ult. Forty rounds were fought when it became too dark to prolong the fight. The referees announced that the match would be resumed at nine o'clock a.m. the following day (Saturday, 26th). Great dissatisfaction was manifested by the spectators and backers, from the commencement, but one really good round was fought. Jimmy was [illegible], which seemed to [illegible]. Later accounts say Con [illegible] to come to the scratch at the time specified.

YELLOW FEVER. This terrible epidemic has been exceedingly severe in Louisiana and Texas the past summer and fall. In New Orleans there [illegible] a family that is not [illegible] the loss of some relative. At [illegible] last accounts, the disease was subsiding. We [illegible] and sympathise with the people of [illegible] and hope that a just and merciful [illegible] come to their aid, free them [illegible] visitor—Yellow Jack; put [illegible] Military tyrants and [illegible] misguided negroes [illegible] have indeed been [illegible] and they have [illegible] them [illegible] as any [illegible] of ancient or [illegible].

MINER. The gentleman who makes up the Sacramento Union's San Francisco telegraphic dispatches has an exceedingly happy faculty for dishing up Arizona News Hear him:

"Advices from Prescott to October 16th state that McPherson, the mail carrier from the Pimos Villages, who left Prescott, October 7th, was killed by the Apaches within one mile of camp McPherson's body was stripped and the mail rifled."

Now, "McPherson" was not the name of the rider killed "Mohagan" was his cognomen, and McPherson, the camp within one mile of which he was killed

The gentleman shakes up one or two other Arizona items in the same vigorous manner, and should he continue to keep up his lick, he will soon be the greatest 'mixist' on the Pacific coast.

THE Japanese in Paris have taught the cooks at the Grand Hotel how to "bake" ice-creams Freeze your ice as hard as possible, wrap it quickly in a very thin crust of pastry, and put it in the oven The pastry should be baked before the ice melts (for the pastry is a good non-conductor of heat). Serve hot, and you may enjoy the pleasure of eating hot pastry and ice-cream at the same time.

"MOUNTAIN BOY" TROTS A MILE IN 2:21¼.—Commodore Vanderbilt's fine young gelding, "Mountain Boy," who was lately exhibited at Jerome Park, trotted a mile, on trial, on the 21st of October, at the Fashion Course, in the extraordinary time of 2:21¼. A running horse accompanied him each time to excite him to his utmost speed This performance excels all ever done on the trotting turf except by "Dexter" and "Flora Temple." "Dexter" has made 2.17¼, and "Flora" is credited with 2.19¾. The achievement of "Mountain Boy" is the best ever done by a horse of his age, for he is not yet eight years old.

DUPREX of the Natchitoches (La.) *Times* overheard the conversation of two sable individuals on Christmas day, during which one asked the other what he made during last year? "Nuffin, I worked for a seventh and de boss only made a fifth, darfor I got nuffin."

CALHOUN BENHAM is on his way back to California.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING. DEC. 7, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

SHINGLES.—Persons in want of shingles will find it to their interest to purchase them from Johnson & Zimmerman. They have a large lot of them on hand at their ranch on Willow Creek, four miles and a half from town. See their advertisement.

SALE.—Gov. McCormick has sold the Pioneer Bakery building to Mr. Felt, for $350.

RAIN.—It has rained considerably in this section, of late.

MR. ED. COPELAND, an old and industrious resident of Walnut Grove, in this county, has purchased the Ellsworth Ranch at that place, and intends farming it extensively the coming season. He is a good fellow, and we hope he will raise cornstalks as large as a Tucson cactus, with ears as big as those which ornament and protect the top-knot of the editor of the *Arizonian*.

FROM WALNUT GROVE.—A good many citizens of Walnut Grove were in town this week. Among them we noticed Messrs. Cargile, Ingraham, Jackson, Copeland, and Bird. Messrs. Cargile & Ingraham have sold their ranch, and are going to California after a drove of stock. Mr. Bird is going to New Mexico, on business. He has sent three teams to San Bernardino, for provisions.

KILLED A BEAR.—A party of hunters from Walker's Creek started out recently upon a hunt, and succeeded in killing several turkeys, deer, and a large-sized bear. "Shep" is the fellow who cooked his bearship's goose.

MORE HOUSE.—Raible & Scheerer are busily at work, building an addition to their house on Montezuma street, and fitting it up for a bar-room and brewery. They have excavated a very deep cellar, in which to keep the "good lager beer." Hurry up, boys, we are getting mighty dry, and don't expect a "weeding" until you move up.

GOT BACK SAFELY.—Mr. James Grant returned to town from Walnut Grove on Tuesday evening last. On his way to Wickenburg, he was taken sick at the Grove, and had to lie over for a couple of days. As he started out from Prescott alone, and stayed away some days over his time, his friends were uneasy about him, fearing that Lo, the d—d Indian, had corralled and slaughtered him. He is now all right, and improving rapidly in health.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS.—Hon. L. A. Stevens has shown us a circular (an extract from an act amendatory of an act passed at the last session of Congress), from which we collate the following, for the enlightenment of our farmers and gardeners: Packages of four ounces, or under, in weight, will be carried in the mails of the United States for two cents; four ounces, and not over eight, four cents; eight ounces and not over twelve, six cents; twelve ounces, and not over sixteen, eight cents. The maximum or greatest quantity which may be sent through the mails, at these rates, is limited to four pounds.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this firm in to-day's MINER. The house is one of the oldest, if not *the* oldest, in the Territory, and the gentlemen composing it are well known to all Arizonians as honest, enterprising, and obliging citizens. The close proximity of Arizona City to tide-water, and the well known financial soundness and business qualifications of the members of this firm, enable it to import goods directly, and undersell all other houses in the Territory. Interior traders can do better by purchasing their stocks from Hooper & Co., than by going themselves, or sending their orders to San Francisco.

MASONIC.—At the last regular monthly meeting of the members of Aztlan Lodge, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year. Edwin Darling, Worshipful Master; Joseph C. Lennon, Senior Warden; E. J. Cook, Junior Warden; R. E. Elliott, Treasurer; James E. McCaffry, Secretary. This Lodge, we are told, is in a flourishing condition. Dr. Alsap, who attended the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of California, was complimented very highly by the officers of the big wigwam, for the correct and faithful manner in which the members of Aztlan Lodge followed the time-honored and noble practices of Masonry.

THE PLAZA is now naked, without fence or other improvement upon it, save and except the flag-staff. One day last week, Hon. John A. Rush bought the rails and lumber belonging to Mr. Ward, and had them hauled away. We think our citizens will not be put to further trouble in this matter. Mr. Ward is about to leave the country, satisfied, no doubt, that his action in relation to this piece of ground was, to say the least, unwarrantable, and, we know, unprofitable. Our citizens should club together and fence it in right away, and, next spring, trees should be planted in it.

GOOD DRIVING—FAST TIME.—Messrs. Gray, Tyson, Coulter, and Monihan recently made the trip from Prescott to Skull Valley, a distance of forty miles, in six and a quarter hours, in the night, in a buggy. Jim Monihan held the ribbons, and, although the night was dark and the road rough, in places, he made the team "get up and git." Messrs. Gray and Tyson were in a hurry to reach their destination, California. Gen. Coulter and Mr. Monihan returned to Prescott next day and the General says Jim beats all the Jehus he has had the pleasure of riding with in a long time.

IN TOWN.—Theodore Boggs, William Osborn, L. Q. Dickason, and Uncle John Miller, came in from the ranches on the Lower Agua Frio this week. Messrs. Boggs and Osborn are not quite rid of the ague, and will remain in town until they get rid of it. Messrs. Dickason and Miller started back on Thursday morning. Messrs. Sheldon and Cole came in from Walker's on Thursday. They brought down some good-looking quartz gold with them.

THE INDIANS have evidently been watching the movements of General Palmer's party on the Verde. While attempting to "head" the Sycamore Canon, the Indians attacked the party by hurling stones from above. General Gregg, who accompanied General Palmer, sent a flanking party up the cliffs, and succeeded in driving the savages off. Fortunately, no person was injured. A splendid gray horse, belonging to General Palmer, broke away from the black boy who was leading him, during the excitement. He tumbled down a rocky wall that the party was climbing, and lodging one hundred feet below, was instantly killed.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PALMER.—On the 1st instant, General Palmer and party left Camp Lincoln, *en route* for the Colorado Chiquito. The General, in a letter just received by Major Calhoun, says: "The descent from Black or Tonto Mountain to the Verde near here (Camp Lincoln) I consider practicable. The next question is, Can we get up the Mogollone Range, on the west side of the valley? That will be determined to-morrow, and I have the greatest hopes of its success." The General makes his trip with pack mules, and will return *via* Camp Lincoln to Prescott. He will then make a rapid reconnoissance to the Colorado river at Hardyville, and after his return, start for the Needles, or the mouth of Bill Williams' Fork *via* Date Creek. Of one thing the people of Central Arizona may feel assured, viz.: that if there is a practicable route, of which we feel confident, between here and the San Francisco Mountains, Gen. Palmer will find it. He says: "The whole difficulty of the route is concentrated in forty miles, and we surely ought to master that." This is very encouraging for our people, and every person who can throw a ray of light on the "forty miles of difficulty" should feel it to be his duty to do it now, if ever. Col. Greenwood, with three full divisions, is now in the San Francisco Mountains. One division will be sent immediately to the Verde.

WILL LECTURE.—By invitation of the citizens of Prescott, Major A. R. Calhoun, a veteran of the war, now a member of the Union Pacific Railway surveying party, will deliver a lecture on this (Saturday) evening, in the new Court House. Subject, "The Future of Arizona." Should the Major talk half as well as he writes we feel certain of his doing the subject full justice. In answer to the request of our citizens, Major Calhoun replies as follows:

PRESCOTT, A. T., Dec. 2d, 1867.

To Henry A. Ridgelow, Levi Bashford, G. P. Kendall, and others: Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your invitation, bearing date, asking me to address the citizens of Prescott at such time as may suit my convenience. I certainly feel flattered by your confidence in my humble ability to entertain and instruct you. It would be sheer affectation for me to offer apologies. I know we can learn much from the humblest of our associates. It will afford me pleasure to address you on the evening of the 7th inst. Subject, "The Future of Arizona."

Very respectfully your,
A. R. CALHOUN,
U. P. Railway Survey.

STAMPED.—Monday night last, the cattle in the corral at Bowers' Agua Frio Ranch made one grand rush, knocked down the walls of the corral, and scared helter skelter, in every direction. It was at first reported that Indians had stampeded them, and succeeded in getting away with 150 head, but that was not so, as all except six have been found. In their fright they ran over and hooked each other, and a good many of them were killed in that way. It may have been the work of Indians, but we rather think not, as they certainly would have got away with some of the cattle.

Prepare ye for the Christmas Ball,
For Henderson & Co's goods have come.
—*Journal*.

Yes, ladies and gents, go, right away, and have Abe—ned and N—ned furnish you with something nice for the holidays. They have just received, opened up and offer for sale, a large, splendid and costly stock of ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, and are ready and anxious to decorate, in the latest style, all those who think of "going to the ball." Give them a call, examine their stock, and we'll bet 100 feet in the Central lode against a cactus "stick" and a native that you'll not come away without buying something.

A FIGHT.—Our news gatherer says he saw as pretty a fight as a man need wish to see, between two soldiers, on Thursday evening, in front of the Montezuma. The boys stripped, and went in "on their muscle" in gallant style. Result, one fellow hollered 'nuff, when the argument closed under "those head."

TO BONDHOLDERS.—William Cory, Treasurer of Yavapai county, announces (by advertisement in to-day's paper) his readiness to redeem certain Jail bonds issued by the county of Yavapai. Pass in the "evidences."

FROM LA PAZ.—Joe Todd, John Roberts, and Col. Wright, arrived in Prescott, from La Paz, on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Todd says the party crossed the trail of about 100 Indians, between Camp McPherson and Bell's Union. The Indians were going in the direction of Walnut Grove.

Captain Weir, the officer in command of Camp McPherson, had returned to the post, after a seven day's scout, a short time before the party arrived at that camp. He was unsuccessful in finding Indians.

The Apache Mohaves have, since the killing of the Mexican and the stealing of the stock mentioned in a former issue of the MINER, by some Indians of their tribe, fled the reservation, and, by this time, they are in the mountains, prepared to kill and steal.

Work on the big *arequia* or ditch will soon commence.

The party passed several trains *en route* to Wickenburg and Prescott. Dr. Jone's train will come no further than McPherson. The trains of Messrs. Werninger, and Dennis & Murphy will be in Prescott soon. Mr. Campbell and wife will arrive here shortly.

FIRE.—The roof of the new school house caught fire on Monday, but the schoolmaster was about, the Hook and Ladder Company were around, and the "element" had to succumb in short order.

A Wonderful Case of Arbitration!

The Supreme Bench vs. The Executive Chair.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK IN THE ATTITUDE OF A "GRATUITOUS BAILEE."

Savages and the rude dwellers in desert and uncultivated wastes, living under their uncouth though simple laws, and yielding blind obedience to the authority of their chiefs, wear away their unprofitable lives in lamentable ignorance of the blessed institutions under which we, their white brethren, dwell together in ceaseless bickerings and endless law suits. The glorious Common Law of England is to them unknown. Coke upon Littleton is undreamt of by them. The Commentaries of the learned Blackstone have no charms for them. Neither do they regard with awe the excellent work upon Bailments emanating from old Sir William Jones, nor look with satisfaction and reverence upon the profound opinions printed in the California Reports. Alas! to their eternal confusion be it written, even the great Howell Code of Arizona—the most astounding and utterly incomprehensible and irreconcilable book upon Law ever thrust from printing press upon an astonished and bewildered people—is of no earthly use to these untutored rascals, unless it be for objects far removed from those of its projectors.

When, unhappily for them, misunderstandings arise between those who stand among them as chiefs, they are speedily settled by

"The simple plan, the good old plan,
That he shall take who has the power,
And he shall keep who can."

Unhappy people! Could they but for one brief week gaze upon the workings of our time-honored and beloved institutions, who can doubt but that they would at once and forever bring themselves within the pale of our priceless civilization!

I have been led to these reflections by a case of such peculiar interest, that we have longed to give it to the readers of the MINER outside the limits of this beautiful burg, in all its rich and varied details, unfortunately for them, however, the "devil," in unrelenting tones, warns me to be very brief, as the columns are already nearly filled. Be it my task, then, to present a mere skeleton of this interesting case, which dates so far back as almost to be 'pre historic,' in the sense in which that term has been sometimes employed in Arizona.

Scene—the office of the Clerk of the District Court. Present—Hezekiah Brooks, John Howard, J. W. Beebe, Arbitrators, Chief Justice William F. Turner, Plaintiff, Governor Richard C. McCormick, Defendant, witnesses, spectators.

The cause of action appeared from the statement of the plaintiff. It is a part of the history of Arizona that both the plaintiff and defendant in this case were component parts of the wonderful outfit sent here from Washington when it was determined to organize the Territory. Wending their way hitherward through New Mexico, they were well received by the officials of that Territory. Among other attentions shown the outfit the plaintiff in this case was by Governor Connolly presented with a basket of champagne and by General Carleton with a chair. In due time they arrived here and pitched their tents. Subsequently the plaintiff determined to return to the East, on a visit. He went. But before going he left in charge of his friend the defendant certain personal property.

Item, the basket of champagne,
Item, the chair,
Item, a spade,
Item, a pair of boots,
Item, an axe,
Item, two reams of paper,
Item, a box of hominy,
Item, a bag of "sundries" containing some pepper, some brown sugar, some tea, some salt, etc., etc.,
Item, 1 rifle,
Item, 800 percussion caps,
Item, 200 cartridges.

And certain other articles. He was absent from the Territory nearly two years. Then he returned. Went he then to the defendant and demanded these things. In answer the defendant answered that he knew naught of some of them, but as to the wine it had been drunk up by Goodwin and Mason, and as to the boots he had sold them to Burro Jack for one dollar more than they had cost the plaintiff in New Mexico, and would pay over the money. And upon examination were found the rifle, rusted, and the spoils, not one can of powder, and it further appeared that the chair had been in use, and had become too old to be dilapidated, and concerning the various other articles no account could the unhappy defendant give.

The wine, the cigars, the parades for a long time, have not been the friends they used to was. This matter has rankled in their bosoms. And time has steadily rolled by, the sands have ebbed and set, the moon waxed and waned, many months passed over their heads, yet their difference have not been settled.

At last the Central has turned its face southward. The Territorial Library has gone, Carter has gone, Bogles has gone, Lord has gone, and it became evident that the Press of the Lakes speedily the defendant must go. Therefore the money by the plaintiff must be settled. The defendant proposes arbitration, and is accepted by the plaintiff. The arbitrators thitherto mentioned are chosen, the time and place agreed upon. Learned arguments and reading from various authorities (our William Jones and California Reports, Howell Code, etc.) the plaintiff sets his case fully before the arbitrators. The defendant says, [illegible] the son of a [illegible] day [illegible] to prepare an affidavit [illegible] appear for him [illegible] that [illegible] can be [illegible] Witness [illegible] Assistant Secretary of the Territory [illegible] and desired to be regretted [illegible] publication. The [illegible] to the argument [illegible] Secretary emphatically and triumphantly he represents the plaintiff as a grasping creditor responsible for the [illegible] with more than increased value added. He claims [illegible] over $100. The defendant brings in his offsets, [illegible] of freighting the goods from old Fort Whipple, cup for two cents by him loaned to the plaintiff and not returned, three years subscription to the MINER, etc.

The case is submitted. The arbitrators take a day's time to consider.

Verdict $4 for plaintiff.

And here the curtain falls.

PUCK.

NEGRO OUTRAGES.—For some time we have had accounts of anticipated negro "risings" in the South. The negroes have been arming, drilling, threatening, and in isolated instances committing outrages of savage barbarity. The telegraph now informs us of the first organized outbreak in Virginia. A party of negroes, in King William county, mobbed an agent of the Freedman's Bureau. Shocking as are such outrages to contemplate, there is a sort of grim justice in the fact that the first blows of negro ferocity and lawlessness have been directed against an agent of that institution—the Freedman's Bureau—which, in the hands of Congress, has been the prime instrument in demoralizing the semi-savage negroes, and preparing them for their work of rapine and plunder.

ARIZONA MINES AND MINING.—A private letter from Williams' Fork, Arizona, reports that the Springfield Company are taking out good ore, in considerable quantities, from the Orion lead; and the Planet ore maintains the high reputation of the mine. The Great Central Company are shipping a large lot of fine ore, and are now drifting in the lower level sixty feet below any point hitherto reached, taking out very fine ore all the time. A much larger force will be put on to the mine, and the smelting works, now in complete order, will be fired up again as soon as the hot weather is fairly over. The proprietors of the Mineral Hill mines are also hauling down ore for shipment, and business promises to brighten up materially within the next sixty days. The people along the river are very bitter concerning the removal of the Territorial Capital to Tucson, being unanimous against the measure.—*S. F. Alta, Nov. 9th.*

And yet our transparent Governor tries to argue people into the belief that Yuma county was in favor of the move.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON was serenaded, recently, at the White House. It is said that about five thousand persons were present. Mr. Johnson said the people cannot "repeal oppressive laws or remove military despotism, but they have, nevertheless, a sure remedy. With an abiding confidence in their patriotism and integrity, he was hopeful, in the end, that the rod of despotism would be broken, and the heel of armed power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution sustained."

THE PRESS.—The San Francisco *Call* does not like the custom of "toasting the press" now in vogue at public meetings, *i. e.*, wringing it in at the tail-end of the regular, stereotyped toasts. We disagree with the *Call*, and think the tail is just the place where "the press" should come in, for the reason that, most generally, "credits" are placed at the bottom of "anything borrowed," and as dinner speeches and toasts are generally learned from the press, the gentlemen who deliver them, without being aware of the fact, credit them to the source from which they derived them.

A DISPATCH dated Washington, November 13th, says:

"General Grant has issued a series of regulations prohibiting the employment of civilians in any branch of the service where soldiers can be detailed; also regulating the awards of contracts for army supplies, and enforcing of the utmost economy in public expenditures in the military service."

The same old story.

THE Radicals of New York City have contributed liberally to the purchase and support of a new Republican daily newspaper, to be edited by C. A. Dana and a brother of Senator Conkling. The principal object of the sheet will be to "choke off" the *Tribune*. It will have a merry time of it. We'll bet on Greeley.

THE Tucson *Arizonian*, which is about as big as a man's hand, talks about the Los Angeles *Republican* "tooting its tiny horn." We imagine that, if a discussion could possibly arise between these two papers, the *Arizonian* would afford the *Republican* about the same degree of grim gratification that a frisky tomcat feels when playing with a small-sized mouse.

BUTTE RECORD.—This paper, published at Oroville, Butte county, California, has entered upon its fifteenth volume. It is the best printed and most ably edited country newspaper in California. Success to you, friend Crosette! May your shadow never grow less, your fingers less nimble, or your pen less vigorous!

CARIBALDI'S DEFEAT.—Further information tends to solve the partial mystery which has lately enveloped Garabaldi and his movements. He fought a battle with the Papal troops on Sunday last. He had ten thousand men in the engagement, and was getting the best of the Pope's troops when the latter were reinforced by the arrival of five thousand French troops. With this aid, Garabaldi was defeated and taken prisoner.

ANOTHER trial of the Rodman gun was made at Shoeburyness on the 25th. It was loaded with one hundred pounds of American service powder. The projectile passed entirely through an eight inch iron-plated target, placed at a distance of seventy yards. This target is one that has been used a long time for these experiments, and has withstood some of the severest tests.

IN Alabama, as well as in the country parishes of Louisiana, the white radicals scrutinized all the tickets presented, and whenever the names did not suit, other tickets were forsted on the ignorant blacks.—*Ex.*

That was pulling the wool over the eyes of their *bureau* "man and brother" with a vengeance.

DEATH OF ANOTHER WASHINGTON.—Geo. Fayette Washington, a citizen of Frederick county, Virginia, died recently, aged 76 years. He was born at Mount Vernon in 1790, was a son of Col. Geo. A. Washington, and a ward of Gen. Geo. Washington. He was for many years one of the Wardens of the Episcopal Church at Winchester, and was universally esteemed among his fellow citizens.

THE SEA WALL.—The San Francisco *Call* says: "Work on this great enterprise is being pushed along with vigor and rapidity. The 'dumping in' process along the first section, north of Vallejo street, is almost completed, and will be allowed to settle before any more work is done on that section. Early next week the second section will be commenced."

"KENTUCKY"—This famous race horse ran against "time" over the Jerome Park course, New York, recently, when and where "time" came out ahead. The horse had been backed to run four miles in seven minutes and twenty seconds, and his backers lost their money.

A little girl in Dubuque last week was found playing with an adder, patting its head and scolding it.

THE New York *Times* thinks it is the duty of the proper authorities to get out an injunction against the fecund Kimball, of Utah, who announces that he has "seventy children already."

TYPE setting machines have hitherto been unable to "justify," or space out the lines, but a supplementary invention by Charles W. Felt, of Salem Massachusetts, has remedied that deficiency.

IN a speech at Cincinnati, recently, Senator Sherman said "there would be no political trouble had it not been for the deviltry of Andrew Johnson." Senatorial, that!

GILA BEND is coming out. Two couples were married there in one day, recently. Hurrah for the "Bend."

THOMAS A. JENCKES, author of the Bankrupt Law, and who labored with wonderful diligence to get it through Congress, is one of the first applicants under it for relief from indebtedness.

THREE of Hoe's printing machines are going up in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office. They will print the *Ledger* at the rate of 50,000 copies an hour.

Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1867.

General Orders, No. 31.

I. Brevet Brigadier-General J. I. Gregg, Colonel Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in Arizona, and will immediately proceed to Camp McDermit and assume command of the District of Nevada. The permanent Head Quarters of the District and of the 8th Cavalry will be established at Churchill Barracks.

II. The eastern boundary of the present District of Lower Colorado will be a north and south line passing through Gila Bend.

III. The present Districts of Upper Colorado, Prescott, Verde, and Tucson will hereafter be designated as sub-districts, and will together constitute the Military District of Arizona. These sub-districts may be changed or abolished, as the Department Commander may deem proper.

IV. Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, Colonel 32d Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Military District of Arizona. He will establish his Head Quarters at such point near the center of the District as he may select.

V. The District commander will move his troops as circumstances may require, without regard to sub-divisions; but the creation or abandonment of permanent posts require the approval of the Department and Division Commanders; and the construction of public buildings, other than temporary shelters, requires the previous approval of the War Department.

VI. Sub-district and post commanders will, as heretofore directed by the Department Commander, keep their troops actively employed against hostile Indians. All movements must be made with the greatest possible rapidity, and mostly in the night. Only the most portable provisions should be carried, and scouting parties will not be embarrassed with artillery or large trains.

By order of Major-General Halleck.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF PRESCOTT,
CAMP WHIPPLE, A. T., Nov. 30, 1867.

General Orders, No. 18.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 31, Head Quarters Military Division of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this District.

Captain John S. Wharton, 14th U. S. Infantry, will immediately repair to this Post, and assume command of the District.

(Signed.) J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Col. 8th Cav.

New York contains vagrant and destitute children enough to form a procession, in double file, of eight miles.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued an official order announcing peace with the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches of the Plains.

MARRIED.

On November 21st, by WM. S. BAXTER, Esq., at Gila Bend, A. T., MR. GEORGE FRAME to MISS ELIZABETH PENN, both of Gila Bend, A. T.

At the same time and place, JOHN L. FORBES to MRS. RODAH GILBRETH, both of Gila Bend, Arizona.

As the gentle Gila overflows its banks, so may their stream of life be overflowed with the many happinesses of married life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 1 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Treasurer's Notice.

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

COUNTY BONDS NOS. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, will be paid on presentation at my office.

Interest on said bonds will cease from date.
WILLIAM CORY, Treasurer.
Prescott, December 7, 1867.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 30, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

Black Loyalty.

LET THE TRUTH OF HISTORY BE PRESERVED.

Nigh a million of lives we have spent,
And three billions of dollars or more,
That each fetter in twain shall be rent,
And the slave-horn be heard never more;
Full six years we have given to the Black,
And the thing was undoubtedly right—
Now suppose, just to alter the tack,
We devote half an hour to the White.

When the South in its hour of mad pride
At Fort Sumter let drive the first shot,
Neck and heels our poor Sambo was tied,
And the north held one end of the knot;
But our hold we let go at the sound,
For both hands we required in the fight—
And the war for the Black was then found
Quite a tough job of work for the White.

Well, we fought—aye, for four years we fought,
Pouring out lavish treasure and life;
Did the Black then arise as he ought,
Cleaving northward with torch and with knife?
All his masters were far from his track,
Under Johnston and Lee in the fight;
There was nothing to hold the Black back
From assisting his champion, the White.

Did he aid us when bleeding we stood
To chase from him slavery's dreams,
Or to Lee sent he clothing and food,
Harness, powder, equipments and teams;
We all know that in one single State
A revolt would have ended the fight—
So no more of their "loyalty" prate,
For the Black rebs were worse than the White.

The White rebels came with a cheer,
Their bayonets ashut and aglow;
While the Black rebels slunk in the rear,
Assisting (and freely) our foe;
Phillips, Sumner and men of that school,
May click-clatter from morning till night—
But if Black or White rebels must rule,
Then, by Heaven! count me in for the White!

It would sicken a dog the vile cant
That we hear of "black loyalty" now—
And I notice the twaddlers who rant
On the subject were far from the row;
But since cold has been Lee's latest gun,
And since Johnston stacked arms after fight,
We are told "by Black valor was won"—
'Tis all humbug to laurel the White!

To the Black rebel glory and power,
To the White rebel chains and disgrace!
Oh madness and worse, rules the hour.
We are false to faith, wisdom and race!
So my heart with you, Longstreet and Hill,
Johnston, Lee—every man in the fight—
You were rebels, and bad ones, but still
You share my misfortune—you're White!

MILES O'REILLY
Late Private 47th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Inf.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—Colonel George W. McCook delivered a speech at Cincinnati recently, from which we extract the following:

"Labor has affections and loves. It marries a wife and builds a house to shelter a family. It must have clothes for the back and food to support life. Capital needs no house in which to live and no bed on which to repose its limbs. Its best and sweetest sleep is upon the iron of bank vaults. Labor must quit work when the sun goes down, that it may have repose and rest, and be in readiness for another day's work. But capital needs no sleep, and in the still hours of the night is earning as much interest as in the daytime. Labor must quit work at Saturday night: the law compels it to do so, even if it needs not rest; but capital earns as much interest on the fifty-two Sundays of the year as it does on the fifty-two Mondays. Capital has two children—one, Lawful Interest, the other, what is called Usurious Interest. These children do not need to grow up to manhood to assist the parent. They begin to work and to do as much as the parents as soon as they are born. Are there not, fellow-citizens, advantages enough of Capital over Labor, without exempting the former from taxation? In Heaven's name, if in a democratic government we are seeking what to exempt from the burden of taxation—whether Capital or Labor—in God's name, would we decide that capital should go free and the weight and burden of taxation be thrown upon the shoulders of labor? Yet such is the financial system of our country at the present moment, which is threatening to impose burdens upon our children's children for generations."

CAMP LIFE IN MEXICO.—The camp life of the soldiery is as singular as everything else. In Mexican armies it is emphatically the case that "every laddie has his lassie." The women share all the dangers with as much *sang froid* as the oldest veteran, and perform, without pay, all the duties of army sutlers and regimental cooks and purveyors. On the march they ride ahead, mounted on their *burros*, or on raw-boned horses, which they generally bestride *a la* cavalier, and five minutes after the halt is called each will have a savory mess of chickens and chile, and garlic and grease, simmering in a little brown earthenware pan over a charcoal fire, and deems herself well paid if her lord and master bestows on her a friendly word of commendation. A strange life these army followers lead. They are a strange people altogether—a bundle of contradictions. The women, although lost to all sense of decency and virtue, will yet submit to every kind of hardship for their *companero's* sake. One moment you will see the man brutally thrashing his spouse for some real or fancied infidelity; next instant they will be sitting under the same blanket, billing and cooing like a couple of turtle doves. In the trenches, during the siege of Queretaro, most of the men dug caves by their side for their women, who thus kept them company on duty, and not unfrequently the hospital litters would bear away wounded and dead women as well as men.—*Galaxy for October.*

A JOHN BULL, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew that the sun never set on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

A. Head's Courtship.

Araminta is my oyster. 'Cause wy? I loved, she loved, we both loved; we couldn't help it. How could I help lovin' a girl of marriageable age and disposition, with auburn (New York) hair, red rose two lips, alabaster neck and lavender-colored kid gloves? And then *such a chignon!* I couldn't help it! I didn't! and she is now my step-wife! It happened thusly:

We was schoolmates; we had been in the same class together, she at the head and I at the foot! We had sot in the same seat together, for the schoolmaster had made me sit with the girls to punish me! It was a dreadful punishment to make me sit with the girls in my young days. It is now!

I used to pinch her; she used to say "don't." But she didn't mean it! At last I got so as to squeeze her hand. She said "don't" some more. She didn't mean that either. Then I used to give her apples and she would give me some of her gingerbread, and we used to go along to and from school together, swinging our hands, each in the other's, clasped together like you see them on the old teller's banners and the tin signs on the housen that is insured.

Things went on so until she left off wearin' pantalets and put on long close, and I put on trowsers as buttoned up before instead of behind! Then I begun to write verses, of which these is some:

> Oh, Araminta, Araminta,
> Your heart is harder than a flint-er;
> If you don't love your friend A. Head,
> You'll be right sorry when he is dead!

These and other poems, I could see, "had the desired effect," as the doctors say of their physic. They ought to. I don't know who could stand many of 'em.

Time flew on. It always does. It has been flying on for six thousand years in the or [illegible]. It will probably continue to fly, whether the Republican party is in session or not. Araminta went to keeping a school, and I went to be a "devil" in a printin' office and succeeded in what I went for.

We went to each other [illegible] of human love, so [illegible] that they almost [illegible] a hole through the [illegible]. But [illegible] trouble came. It always does. Araminta's ole man, who was a [illegible], had [illegible] an interest in a tan yard, [illegible] contract to furnish the army with [illegible], and [illegible]. He [illegible] Araminta home and [illegible] children, which I have spoken of [illegible] that time Araminta begun to [illegible], and from that time the ole man [illegible]. But I didn't want [illegible] fool, we told the girl! I tried whatever [illegible] the ole man the [illegible]. Neither of them worked well! I had one resource left. I advertised in the "personals" of the New York *Herald* as follows, to wit, viz.:

"*My Dear M.*—I still hang out. Come to the bower I've shaded for you, and you will hear something to your advantage. I shall be at the "[illegible]" and have on patent leather boots to-morrow night.

"To be continued in the New York *Ledger*. Yours [illegible] A. H."

Araminta came, she [illegible] she conquered! I went and bot some peanuts and we wandered by the sea beet shore and smelled 'em together. I said [illegible] "Let me kiss you for your mother," and she answered in the song "If a body kiss a body need a body cry."

"I said "To be certainly not."

She didn't cry?

We sealed our vows then and there, and I stamped them [illegible]! The ole man found it out and he stamped too!

* * * * *

[illegible] round with the months. The ole man deposited his [illegible] in a national bank.

"The national bank bust!

"The ole man went up and Araminta's chignon went down!

One day I struck ile and was rich. I went to Araminta's ole man's back yard and threw my wealth at his feet.

"Can [illegible] thee and these greenbacks thine?" he cried.

"It can—it are!"

"Then come to my arms; you are my long lost son-in-law!" he exclaimed as the tears ran down his cheeks like whisky down the throat of a member of Congress.

Araminta heard my german silvery voice and she came flying on the wings of love, with a new embroid red lace collar on. I clasped her to my bosom.

"O, dearest, I have you!"

"I have, my Mint, I have."

"Then take me to your arms, but don't muss my collar."

But little remains to be told. I let the ole man have enough ile to set up the soap business again on his daughter's account, and Araminta and me went to live in a 7 story house with Venetian blinds and all the modern improvements.

There is no "angel in the house" yet, but there's no tellin' how soon there will be!

Highmenially, A. H.

CHEYENNE.—The Idaho *World* says that Cheyenne is a very new place, started by the Railroad Company at the foot of the Black Hills in Dakota. A short time since the papers boasted of its morality, good government, etc. No gambling, no bawdy houses, no hurdies and no rum shops; churches going up on all sides—all sufficiently orthodox for Puritans of the first water. Yet the other night they had a genuine mountain muss. Two roughs were shot to pieces and instantly killed. The friends of the deceased threatened to set fire to the town. One thousand citizens and one hundred soldiers stood guard over the town till daylight. Lewd women, bad whisky and death had assailed and almost captured this paragon of morality, in spite of the strict rule of military government. A venerable looking "Pike's Peaker" remarked to an astonished emigrant, "It begins to seem na'ral here."

SIZE OF CITIES.—According to the census of 1860, the first eight cities in the Union rank as follows:

1—New York	813,669
2—Philadelphia	565,529
3—Brooklyn	266,661
4—Baltimore	212,418
5—St. Louis	190,524
6—Boston	177,841
7—New Orleans	168,675
8—Cincinnati	161,041

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES, CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH, SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE, MINERS' and JOINERS TOOLS, COOKING STOVES, LAMPS, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

[illegible] Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco issued.

Prescott, Jan. 1, 1867

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods.

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash

Prescott, August 10, 1867

Feed and Sale Stable.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug 10, 1867 14 6m

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No 177 F & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

J. T ALSAP, W. M.

E. J. COOK, Secretary

Good Hunter Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Hunter.

Apply to J. H. LEE, at the American Ranch, Round Valley

Good Wages will be given

Round Valley, Nov. 23, 1867 tf

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,

The largest and best stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory

ALSO.

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell, *for cash in hand*, cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona

A. BARNETT

Wickenburg Nov 29, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

— IS —

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

[illegible]

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental [illegible] proprietors are determined to [illegible] style of [illegible]

Work may be [illegible] Territory, [illegible] it will be [illegible]

Persons [illegible] advertising [illegible] or otherwise [illegible]

CHARGES MODERATE

Address, [illegible] ARIZONA MINER, Prescott, A. T.

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

[illegible]

It [illegible] and [illegible] Democracy [illegible] which, however, [illegible] but in [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN

The [illegible] that is by means of newspapers [illegible] every Democrat [illegible] attached to the principles of his party, and entertains an earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Paper.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty Six Columns of [illegible]

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required

WM S MOSS & CO,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory

H H BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal

Legal Advertisements.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., there will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the city of Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, the following described real property, to wit:

500 undivided feet of the Valdemina lode, in the Bradshaw Mining District, Yavapai County, belonging to Pablo Peralta;
500 undivided feet, belonging to Miguel Peralta;
500 undivided feet, belonging to Julio Peralta;
500 undivided feet, belonging to Adolphe Alviso;
And 500 undivided feet, belonging to Ambrosia Quintera.

The same being a ledge or lode of mining ground situate in said Mining District and County.

The said sale will take place under a power of sale contained in a certain written instrument executed by said parties on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1865, mortgaging the said property to William T. Flower, at La Paz, Yuma county, in said Territory, and which said power of sale contained a provision for a public sale on thirty days' notice, at said Court House.

Prescott, November 18, 1867.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of PABLO A PERALTO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit [illegible] at his residence in La Paz, county of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, within [illegible] the first publication of this notice.

MIGUEL PERALTA, Administrator.
La Paz, A. T. [illegible] nov16-4t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned [illegible] been appointed Administrator [illegible] above named estate [illegible] persons indebted [illegible] settlement, [illegible] said estate, [illegible] vouchers and [illegible] one year from [illegible]

JAMES [illegible] Administrator
Prescott [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISsued [illegible] Court of the [illegible] for the County [illegible] in favor of [illegible] St James [illegible] which I [illegible] property of [illegible] of three [illegible] with sixty-six [illegible] accruing costs, [illegible] and interest of [illegible] Barnum [illegible] property, to-wit: [illegible] section of [illegible] Rocks, in the [illegible] or parcel [illegible] will on [illegible] public [illegible] & Co; [illegible] and public [illegible] said [illegible] heretofore [illegible] and [illegible] used [illegible] corral; [illegible] north of the [illegible] and corral [illegible] and

Notice [illegible] will on Thursday [illegible] A D 1867, at [illegible] new [illegible] County of [illegible] at public [illegible] right, [illegible] named [illegible] satisfy

JOHN P BOURKE,
Sheriff [illegible] County

[illegible]

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. S. Giles, A. C. Williamson and J. W. Johnson, is this day dissolved [illegible] the Copartnership [illegible]

J. S. GILES,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. JOHNSON

P[illegible] Nov [illegible]

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the last day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona.

W. M. HARDY, Secretary.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A. H. Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A. H. PEEPLES,
WM. YUNZBLUTH.

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867 n27

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published 2 vols 8vo sheep *Price* $15.

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867. NO. 34.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
— AT —
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2 00; each additional time, $1.50.

One square, one time, $3.00, each additional time. $2.00.

Each additional half square and square, same rate.

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ H WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge,	WM F TURNER
Probate Judge	HEZEKIAH BROOKS
District Attorney	ROBERT F PIATT,
Sheriff	A J MOORE,
County Recorder	JOHN P BOURKE
Clerk of District Court	F W WELLS JR

TERMS OF COURTS

District Court—First Monday in May and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January April, July and October

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Gideon Cornell John G Campbell F H Wunderlich

Board meets on the First Monday in January April July and October at Prescott

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Samuel E Blair George W Barnard

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Governor	Richard C McCormick
Secretary	James P T Carter
Assistant Secretary	Henry W Fleury
Chief Justice	William F Turner
Associate Justice	Henry T Backus
	Harley H Cartter,
Surveyor General	Laurens Upson,
Marshall	Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs	George W Dent
Assessor of Internal Revenue	Henry A Bigelow,
Collector	Levi Bashford,

TERRITORIAL

Auditor	James Grant,
Treasurer	John I Alsop
Adjutant General	William H Garvin
Delegate in Congress,	Coles Bashford,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
A D
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

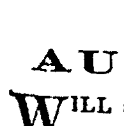
G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona

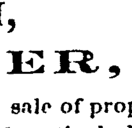
HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona

E. DARLING,



PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A T.



R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT,

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of

Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits,
Overcoats, Mission Goods,
Blankets, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Confectionery,
Stationery, Nuts,
Figs, Raisins,
Meerschaum and Patent Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Novels,
Playing Cards, Colt's Pistols,
Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges,
Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choice supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashmere,
Merino, and Foulard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckabeck Towels,
Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers,
Insertings, Edgings,
Elastics Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton, Blonde, Saxony and Bugle Lace,
Coverlets, Skirts,
Sewing Silk Barege,
Lawns, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc., etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints, ... 25 cts.
French " .... 37½ cts.

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling" is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store

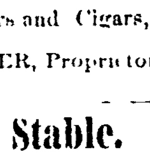
Corner Gurley and Granite streets.

Prescott, Nov 30, 1867

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant)



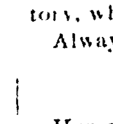
AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine

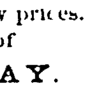
Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand

RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors
Prescott, October 5, 1867

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.





THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment

GEORGE BANGHART
Prescott, November 23, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

oc19-3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2 tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to cre it no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantabl Lumber,		**$60 per M.**
Second Quality	..	**30 " "**
Clear Lumber	.	**100 " "**

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S gold coin, or its equivalent in currency

A O NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1867

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W M BUFFUM.
Prescott, June 1, 1866 11tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

STOLEN, November 25, 1867, from the Barber Shop of Theodore Otto, a large Meerschaum Pipe, colored around shank—a deep mahogany—light, around base of bowl; top, deep brown color. The pipe was silver mounted, with foreign stamp on edge of mounting at top of bowl. Any person returning this pipe to my Shop, in Montezuma Hall, Prescott, will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

THEODORE OTTO.
Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867. 2t

THE FRENCH CÆSAR.—The material progress of France under the present empire has been so great that no man with eyes to see or ears to hear can deny it. We are told that Augustus found Rome of brick and left it of marble. The same praise may be given to Napoleon III.—not only as regards Paris but as regards almost all France. And there has been order in his time under which trade has flourished and France, for the time, has become wealthy. To us, who are deeply in love with self-government, it seems passing strange that so great a people should submit themselves to the will of one man; but when we perceive, and acknowledge, as we are bound to do, how greatly the prestige of the nation has been increased under this rule, we can hardly wonder that they should also be in love with their empire. And we must remember that it has sprung, by no unnatural birth, from their often-expressed desire for equality. A cry was made for 'Liberty, Fraternity and Equality." Of liberty the Frenchman finds that he has, at any rate, so much that he can live nearly as he lists while he obeys the laws. That fraternity is to be procured by no form of government he is by this time aware But under the empire equality of a certain nature has been achieved. In order to obtain this he is willing to acknowledge one superior, and to regard as a part of that great One the counselors, the generals, the favorites, the parasites, and the creatures with which a one so great must of necessity be encumbered. Under the Emperor and his Court all men are equal and thus one of the fondest dreams of democracy is, after a fashion, fulfilled Many an American will tell you, being much in the dark as to liberty, caring nothing for fraternity, but revering equality in his very soul, that the present Government of France is of all Governments the best, because equality has been attained. Under this Government no subject is greater than another, and there is at any rate, ease for an obedient people —*Trollope.*

THE HISTORY OF A BANKER —The death of Eustaquio Barron, the celebrated English banker of the City of Mexico, has already been announced His history was remarkable The vast haciendas of the Escalera and the Cristo, in the valley of Mexico, belonged to his firm, the famous quicksilver mine of the New Almaden in California, has been his property he was a shareholder in the silver mines of Real del Monte, he had large estates and cotton factories at Tepic and San Blas In the United States he was celebrated as the plaintiff in a famous law suit against the United States Government, which had seized upon the *riqueza* of the New Almaden and, although victorious in the Supreme Court at Washington, was fain at last to compound the Barron claim for a million and three quarters of dollars The Barrons were an ancient Roman Catholic family from Ireland, and settled in Spain during the last century Mr Barron's father emigrated to Mexico about forty years since, founded the great house which bears his name, and gained a colossal fortune. The New Almaden was literally a "mine of wealth" to him

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Gen M Dowell paid our city a visit a few days since, having arrived on the last steamer from San Francisco He is en route, with a portion of his staff to Arizona, on a tour of inspection of the military posts We trust the General will see things as they really are in that Territory and make such changes and additions in the forces now operating against the Indians, as will bring hostilities to a speedy termination, and thereby enable the miners and farmers to develop the resources of that undoubtedly rich and fertile country.

Judging however, from the history of Indian wars in the Territories of the United States, but little beneficial results can reasonably be anticipated from this tour of the generals, as it has hitherto seemed impossible for those officials, who, seated, in their parlors and surrounded by civilization, have the management and control of operations against these enemies of the pioneer, to understand either the character of the Indian or the measures necessary to compel him to respect the lives and property of others —*Los Angeles Republican*

FEARFUL CATASTROPHES —A N Y. *Herald* special from Naples, of a recent date, says that Mount Vesuvius is in volcanic action, sending forth a pillar of fire

Special advices from Porto Rico, of the 7th ult, state that a terrible hurricane visited the southern portion of the Island of Cuba and destroyed all the crops. Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families rendered destitute. Tortola was completely submerged by the flood succeeding the late gale. It is reported that ten thousand lives were lost Subscriptions have been opened in Havana for the relief of the St. Thomas sufferers. The loss of the Steamship Company at St. Thomas will reach twelve milion dollars.

It is estimated that the destruction of property at Matamoras during the recent storm, amounted to $2,600,000. All ranch improvements for thirty miles around were destroyed or thrown down.

WHY CONGRESS FAILED IN RECONSTRUCTION.—The Springfield *Republican*, speaking of reconstruction, says:

"This Congress has failed with it, and failed because it tried to 'circumvent God.'"

The Buffalo *Courier* says:

"That is pithy, and must be placed on record, and beside it should appear the equally true statement: 'Congress failed in reconstruction because it never tried to effect reconstruction.'"

CHICAGO is an Indian word, meaning, it is said, "much wind." Prophetic Indians!

TWO ITEMS FOR BANKRUPTS.—Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, has decided that in bankruptcy cases the Federal Courts have not the power to restrain by injunction any action of the State courts in such cases. The Judge intimates that the power should be bestowed at the next session of Congress, in order to make a general bankrupt law effective

That is a new thing under the National Bankrupt Law. Another we give on the authority of the Nevada *Transcript*—although we do not remember to have seen such a provision in the law itself:

No person who has lost any of his property by gambling within four months of his application, can receive the benefits of the bankrupt law

That, if it is correct, would be very severe on some of the most industrious men in this community, in case they shall see no better way of squaring with the world, after a long run of bad luck. Another item, to be remembered by persons preparing for this Court of last resort, is—that a clean sweep can be made only by a timely application, as, after a certain time, fifty per cent on all indebtedness must be paid, to get through.—*Trespass.*

NEGRO VIGILANTES IN RICHMOND —The Richmond *Examiner* says: Mr. A. Monroe, who resides on Seventeenth street, found the following letter under his door on the 20th ult.:

RICHMOND, (Virginia.) October 25.—We, the colored people of the city of Richmond, having formed a Vigilance Committee, warn you to leave the city in forty-eight hours after receiving this notice We are aware of your hostile feelings toward Mr Hunnicutt and his political party. If your family choose to go with you they can do so, or they can remain We will not interfere with them If you do not heed this warning you will have to abide by the consequences. After you have spoken of Mr Hunnicutt as you have, we have fully determined that you shall leave the city at the expiration of the time given you T B G, Secretary.

By order of the Committee

Mr. Monroe is a native of Maine, but has been a citizen of Richmond for years Mr. Newdecker, a tobaconist, has received a similar letter

CONTRACT MINING —In Cornwall, ore is mined by contract and contracts let to the lowest bidder at public auction Speaking of this system an eastern paper says:

The contract system in mines is one of the most essential elements of success in Cornwall. This system has recently been introduced into the mine of the St John del Rey Mining Co, in Brazil with the most marked results as compared with the old system of working. The average cost of raising the ore from this mine, [illegible] year 1865 was [illegible] 87, which during [illegible] 1866, under the contract system [illegible] to [illegible] 25, which saving, [illegible] increased [illegible] in this mine [illegible] item [illegible]

SPECIE [illegible] —A [illegible] was in the treasury of the city and county of San Francisco [illegible] total count, $12[illegible] 79.49, thus: thirty-eight boxes gold coin, each $2[illegible] $960,000 [illegible] bags of gold coin, each $20,000, $2[illegible] 7 bags silver coin, each $1,500, 55,500, United States notes, $55,510 17, Consols [illegible] 2,765, C P. Railroad bonds $[illegible], School bonds of 1866 [illegible] $20,000, Bonds of 1863 and '64, $12,782 50, Dedman's School Fund, special, $[illegible],571 55; Deeds [illegible], Lecture $[illegible] 710; Demands, [illegible] $1,202 [illegible]; Special Redemption, $[illegible] 29. [illegible] coin [illegible] taxes, $38,[illegible]

The assessment roll of the city and county of San Francisco for 1867, foots up $109,-051,7[illegible]0 88—the tax upon which, at three per cent, the rate there, equals $[illegible]0,941 80, of which $1,232,092 [illegible] will belong to the State.

THEODORE, the King of Abyssinia, has a true barbarian fondness for coarse theatrical effects It is said that whenever he gives audience to strangers, or to chiefs who come to make submissions, he leans negligently on two magnificent tame lions while two others roll, gape or stretch at his feet within supporting distance, and he enjoys like a child the emotion which this formidable living decoration inspires in the visitor. When the British Lion takes a part in this imposing tableau it is expected that King Theodore will be the astonished party.

AN exchange says. "If you wish to keep your town from thriving, turn a cold shoulder to every young mechanic or beginner in business—kill him off if you can. Look up to every new comer with a scowl, and discourage him all you can; if that won't do, decry his work, and go abroad for wares of his kind rather than give him your money. Last, but not least, refuse to patronize the local paper. "Then go to seed." There is no more effectual way to retard the growth of a town than this.

AN EXPLOSION.—Persons cannot be too cautious in the handling of kerosene, as the following item from the Contra Costa *Gazette*, November 16th, shows: A resident of this place (Pacheco), a few days since, placed a kerosene can, supposed to be empty, upon the stove, for some purpose, and the result, very shortly, was a violent explosion, which threw the fire out of the stove, disturbing things generally, and severely burning the incautious experimenter and a little boy who was in the room.

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

INDIANS STEAL FOUR TONS OF BARLEY AND 1,000 LBS. OF CORN.—At Walnut Grove, 25 miles south-west from Prescott, on the night of Wednesday, the 11th instant, a large party of Indians made a raid upon the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Ingraham, broke open the door and carried away therefrom about four tons of barley stored therein. They also called at the ranch of Pete Smith and gobbled up about 1,000 pounds of shelled corn belonging to Mr. John Wall. Jack Shanks and Mr. Burger, from whom we learn these facts, arrived in Prescott on Thursday evening. They tracked the Indians next day after the night upon which the stealing occurred, and say the Indians came from towards Weaver and went back in the same direction. Large and small tracks were visible in their trail, and it is supposed that Lo had his family along. Had we what corn Indians have stolen this fall from the ranchmen at Walnut Grove, Kirkland and Skull valleys, the Rio Verde, Agua Frio, and the ranches surrounding Prescott, we could sell it for money enough to buy an interest in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. How long, O, Lord, is this state of things going to last.

A COUNTRY "AS IS."—People of each locality of Arizona pretend that their section is one of the beauty spots of earth, but cannot speak truthfully of the country at a little distance from them. The Arizona MINER, in a little pleasant set-to with the *Southern Arizonian*, published at Tucson, refers to the section as a greasewood desert; that when the Apaches get killed off there will be no chance to live from fat contracts with government quartermasters, then Othello's occupation will be gone, and southern Arizonians will have to move to Prescott or Sonora to get a living, and the "lizard patch" will be deserted.—*Reese River Reveille.*

And we meant what we said. It is as true as Gospel. Just ask Billy Grant, Billy Morse, George Billings, or any of your townsmen who have been in Prescott and Tucson. They will tell you the truth. We do not like to expose to public view the forbidding picture of a "bad egg," and it is only to refute slanders against the fairest and best portion of Arizona that we do so. Central Arizona has nothing to lose by a comparison with other portions of the Territory, or in fact, of the Pacific coast, and if people who dwell in deserts have no better sense than to malign and slander superior sections of country, why they must expect a "scorching." That's all

THE Legislative Assembly of Arizona at its recent session passed an act removing the capital of the Territory from Prescott to Tucson, and Gov. McCormick signed the bill. Tucson will, therefore, henceforth be the capital of our sister Territory.—*Santa Fe Gazette.*

He did, indeed, and will live long enough to regret it. Tucson *will not* "therefore, henceforth be the capital of our sister Territory." All the purchaseable Legislative material in the Territory was in the Legislative body that passed the bill, and an indignant and outraged people will elect men who will not sell themselves, and who next year will locate the capital at some point *in Arizona.*

MR. GEO. W. DENT.—This gentleman, we are informed by letter from La Paz, was expected to arrive at that place on the 7th inst. We published an item in the MINER of a recent date, upon information received from L. C. Gray, to the effect that Mr. Dent had been ordered to Washington; but it seems our information was incorrect. His numerous friends speak of running him for Congress. He will be in Prescott soon.

GENERAL McDOWELL and party arrived here yesterday (Friday,) from California. We heartily welcome the General and the gentlemen who accompany him, to Central Arizona. We earnestly hope General McDowell will stay with us for at least a couple of weeks, examine our ranches and mines, visit the rude graves of our citizens who have been cruelly murdered by the Apaches, find out our real wants, and apply the remedy. The patient has now arrived at the turning point in his disease, and the services of a good physician are required. This part of Arizona is sick at the stomach from the treatment it has received from brilliant (?) military doctors and conspiring civil quacks under whose egotistical rule

"We pitched and heaved,
And heaved and pitched,
And up the billow went,
And every time we higher pitched
The lower down we went."

With a good officer commanding the district, plenty of troops to operate against the savages, headquarters at some central point in the country occupied by the hostile Indians, the war would soon end, and Arizona [illegible]

The Railroad—What It Will Do for Us.

Now, that it is conceded by every unprejudiced person, and demonstrated by the U. P. R. Co, E. D., that the route from Kansas City, on the Missouri river, through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, to San Francisco, on or near the line of the 35th parrallel of north latitude, is the best and cheapest one over which to construct a trans continental railroad, it is time that the people living along the route should go to work and inform Congress and the people of the whole country of the advantages possessed by this route over all others, and, also, of the resources of the, to them, almost unknown country through which the road is destined to pass in this Territory. The people of New Mexico are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and are laboring with all the energy they possess to forward the advancement of the road from Pond creek, its present terminus, to and through their Territory. Let it not hereafter be said that the people of Arizona, who have bearded the Apache in his den, and who, after years of bloody and relentless war waged upon them by the most savage, daring and treacherous tribe of Indians on the continent, (a tribe that, for hundreds of years, has crippled and impoverished whole States in Northern Mexico, and retarded the progress of civilization) were negligent of their duty in regard to this. We are about to emerge from the long and terrible contest masters of the soil of our beloved Territory, which is now consecrated to freedom and civilization by the blood of hundreds of our citizens who have fallen bravely in order to clear the track and make the road safe for those who follow after them. The long night of strife murder, robbery and bloodshed that has hung death-like, over our beautiful land will soon disappear, our Territory will emerge into clear, open day, and our brave and hopeful pioneers will be recompensed for their toils and privations when they see the locomotive—that swift and untiring messenger of civilization—coursing over our mountains, *mesas* and valleys, dragging after it car-loads of intelligent workers and capitalists who will settle in our Territory, open up and apply its vast resources to the upbuilding of a powerful State and the enriching of the nation. Dwelling houses, school houses and churches will go up as if by magic, quartz mills, saw mills, furnaces and factories will be erected on every stream in our country; the hum of busy industry will be heard on every hill-top and in every valley; herds and flocks will graze and fatten upon the luxuriant and nutritious grasses, without, as now, having to be guarded and watched, as a cat watches a mouse, to prevent their falling into the hands of the omnipresent, ever-watchful Apache. When this great work shall be accomplished, all these things will surely happen. Then, the pioneers—the men of unconquerable will and iron energy—who first advanced boldly into the wilderness and confronted the fierce and terrible Apache, will be thrilled with joy at the picture of industry, happiness and prosperity spread out before them; and, when the Angel of Death commands them to repair to the promised land—the eternal resting place of earth's good and noble, they will take one farewell glance at the loved friends and scenes around them, and, with the proud consciousness of having done their duty well and nobly for civilization and humanity, exclaim, 'Good angel, take us home! Our mission is fulfilled. Peace has spread her white mantle over the land, and the power of the Apache is broken! Farewell!'"

To show to our readers the great interest the people of the Atlantic States take in the building of a national railroad upon the route now being surveyed by General Palmer and party, through Central Arizona, we print the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Joseph Copley, a highly respected citizen of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, to the editors of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. Mr. Copley is of the opinion that the northern route will prove a failure, on account of the barrenness of the greater portion of the country through which it is located, and the great hight of the mountain ranges over which it passes. After describing and following the Union Pacific Railroad of the Platte to Cheyenne City, and its Pacific end to the summit of the Nevada mountains, he says:

But a greater topographical contrast than that between the regions which lie behind and before the tracklayers on this road, where they now are, is not to be found on the surface of this planet. The plain over which they have just passed is one of the smoothest and most extensive in the world; while the mountains just before them are lofty, precipitous, and rugged to the last degree. But as our bold California friends have actually surmounted the Sierra Nevada range, it would not be safe to say that our friends of the Platte road cannot surmount the triple range at the base of which they have arrived. I shall take it for granted that it can be done But there is one thing that they cannot do; they cannot prevent the overwhelming snows of that Alpine region from filling up the gorges they must pass through and the artificial cuts which they must make, thus obstructing their road for several months in every year. Were there no alternative—did that mountain barrier stretch from north to south across our entire national territory—then, rather than have no avenue of communication at all between the Central Valley and the Pacific Slope, the country would say, let it be made, even if it should be unavailing, and a very good one. That mountain barrier does not extend entirely across our territory We have a route from the Missouri to the Pacific, not much, if any, longer than the other, across which no snow-clad mountains rear their huge obstructing masses, on which there are no snow drifts, and over which cars may run 365 days in the year. We allude to the route now being explored and surveyed by the Union Pacific Railway Company of the Kansas, legally known as the Eastern Division, through New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.

This last mentioned route runs all the way from the Missouri to the Pacific through rich agricultural, pastoral, and mineral lands. Diversified as the regions are which it traverses, through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, they are all rich and productive, and every section will pour the quota of its peculiar products upon this great thoroughfare to swell the grand aggregate of its trade. In Colorado and New Mexico it will pass over coal fields, bituminous and anthracite, probably not second to those of Pennsylvania. The numerous and rich mines of gold, silver, and copper (especially copper) among which it runs in New Mexico and Arizona, will draw to those now secluded Territories a large population Southern California teems with rich and various resources both of soil and mines, probably beyond any other section of our country. Every part of the line, therefore, from Kansas City to San Francisco is good for something, and much of it surpassingly productive.

A road through such a region would be self-sustaining at once, as the portion completed in Kansas already is By this I mean that it would pay all expenses—the interest on the cost of its construction, including the Government bonds; and moreover, by its developing power, it would rapidly augment the national wealth and the volume of the precious metals.

On the contrary, the Union Pacific Railroad of the Platte can have comparatively little developing power along its line, for the simple reason that there is little to be developed The vast plain through which the Platte flows, from the mountains to the Missouri is for the most part arid, unproductive, and uninviting; and beyond the heads of the Platte, entirely across the lofty Central Plateau, to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, a distance of more than twelve hundred miles, we know of no mines, and, with the exception of the basin of the Salt Lake, we know of no territory fit for cultivation and settlement. The whole region is lofty, rugged, broken, mountainous, and cold In the valley of the Humboldt water freezes in August, and on Bear river the climate is still more inclement. The coldness of the climate on this Central Plateau of the continent is more attributable to its great altitude than to its high latitude. The following statement of the altitude of a few points will account for the fact that that region is too cold to settlement, even were it sufficiently fertile

	Feet above the sea
Summit of the Sierra Nevada	7,042
Virginia Station, in Nevada	5,8[illegible]
Humboldt, where the Humboldt river ends in a small lake—its water being partly evaporated and partly absorbed in the sand	4,500
Humboldt Wells, towards the head of the valley, where ice is formed in August	5,615
Salt Lake	4,288
Passes of Rocky Mountains	7,000 to 8,000

Any good map will show that water flows from this lofty region over which it is proposed to carry this great continental thoroughfare to every point of the compass The Colorado, the Yellowstone, the Platte, and the principal tributary of the Columbia, all have their sources here, which fact proves that it is the highest region on the continent

In view of all these facts, I submit to the gentlemen engaged in that enterprise, and to the country, whether it is wise to attempt to build a railroad through such a region? Is it possible that it can be a financial success, when it must rely almost solely upon its *through* business for its revenue, besides being blockaded by snow at least five months in the year? Would it not be a much safer, and therefore a wiser, policy to terminate the Platte line at the base of the mountains at Cheyenne City, which would soon become an important place, far surpassing Denver and push forward the other line, on which no difficulties are found, either topographical or climatic, and which is sure to have a way business sufficient alone to make it pay, leaving the revenue accruing from the through business clear gain?

But what is to be done for the rich mining State of Nevada? It may be, *Nevada is already provided for by the Central Road of California* San Francisco is its natural commercial metropolis All that is of much value or importance in that State lies within two hundred miles of that city, only through the valleys of the Humboldt and Salt Lake, the rough plateau of northern Utah, and across the towering hights of the Rocky Mountains, the people of Nevada can reach the Eastern States of the Union. This is the better policy for both Nevada and California; and if for them, certainly for the people on this side, whose only desire in reference to this matter is to secure the safest, the best, the most reliable, and the least expensive railroad communication with the States and ports of the Pacific, and one that will develop most largely the mineral treasures of the intermediate region, one that will add greatly to the strength and nothing to the burdens of the nation.

MORE GOOD LUCK.—On the last scout made by Lieutenant Hasson and party in the vicinity of Truxton Springs, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, the command came upon a small squad of Indians and succeeded in killing one of them—a young chief, it is said. Truly, the Lieutenant has done well the past season in harvesting Wallapais.

CONGRESS is now in session, quarreling over the nigger as usual. The Radicals talk some of impeaching the President, but they don't mean to. Jeff Davis was in Richmond awaiting trial. His counsel would object to his being tried before Judge Underwood and a nigger jury.

MAJORS Price and Clendennin came in with Gen. McDowell. Major Price told Mr Hardy, yesterday evening, that a part of his com-

Another Slander.

In a late number of the San Francisco *Gazette and Prices Current*, we find the following untruthful report on the placer mines of Arizona:

"Of the wealth of Arizona in this respect many dazzling stories have been told, but as they mostly rest on no better foundation than the statements of border men and the traditions of Indians, they may justly be received with many grains of allowance It not rejected as wholly apocryphal. The reports of incredibly rich placers—located no one knows exactly where—are, it is much to be feared, all of a piece with the tales of silver bluffs, golden bullets, and the ruins of magnificent cities said to have been seen in the interior of that Territory, or, in other words, simply myths All the expeditions set on foot to search for gold in Arizona, including that of the Sutting party who proceeded last summer on a prospecting trip to the White Mountains, or rather, as it was then said, to take possession of rich placers previously discovered in that region, have proved abortions That there are some mines of this class along both the Gila and the Colorado rivers, and also at several other points in the Territory, is well known, but they are of narrow extent destitute of water, and generally too poor to induce white men to work them. What gold dust has come from that quarter, and the quantity is by no means large, has been mostly gathered by Mexicans and Indians, who, while they are able to bear the oppressive heat of the climate, are also capable of living on the most cheap and simple food, and who feel richly rewarded if their earnings amount to three or four reals a day"

The writer of the foregoing, unintentionally, we presume, gives this Territory a very severe stab As the journal in question is noted for its ability, and circulates freely among merchants and others, its untruthful account of our mineral resources might possibly do us considerable mischief The editor must have received his information from an unreliable source, or conjured up the account in his own brain, as, had he been posted, he would have known better He certainly must have heard of Antelope, or Weaver Hill Diggings, where men [illegible] some of which pieces were [illegible] He ought, also, to have [illegible] that the diggings are still [illegible] and are paying nearly as [illegible] have [illegible] account of the [illegible] of creeks, gulches and ravines that have paid [illegible] Prescott and still hold out well Is it possible that you have not heard of [illegible] Creek, the Hassayampa, Big Bug, [illegible] out of which thousands of dollars have been taken during the past three [illegible] and in which [illegible] thousands yet remain All of these creeks afford plenty of water, as the country in which they rise and through which they meander is well watered The placers along the Gila and Colorado rivers spoken of by the editor, have also paid exceedingly well [illegible] the diggings at Gila City and those of [illegible]

[illegible]

have known hundreds of Mexicans to leave the Territory [illegible] who have never seen San Francisco, and probably never will Why, my dear sir, you are not posted at all upon Arizona A Mexican would starve to death on the amount of provender that three or four reals would buy here It is impossible for even a Mexican to live upon that amount per day in Arizona We [illegible] have lived, at times, very poor and very economical, but [illegible] or four reals, except once, when, "[illegible] health," while returning from Fort Goodwin to Prescott we survived ten days on corn straight" But prices are coming down now rapidly, owing principally, to the industry of our farmers and the productiveness of our soil, and ere long, living in Arizona will be just as cheap and just as good as it is in California. You speak of the oppressive heat of this Territory. Understand, once for all, that Arizona resembles California very much, that is, the interior portion of it The desert portion of the Territory, is, we admit, very hot, but the central, western, eastern and northern portions of Arizona consist of high table lands, mountain ranges and valleys, and the climate is the most delightful man ever dwelt in In this region we have no long, dry summers; rain falls thick, fast, and frequent during that season, cooling the atmosphere and bedecking Mother Earth in a beautiful garment of emerald. Hundreds of rich quartz ledges raise their metallic heads over the mountain tops; gold is found on mountain tops, in creeks, gulches, and in fact, everywhere. Taking into consideration the small number of our mining population, we believe Arizona has produced more gold than any of the other Territories known to fame for their mineral wealth. Why, one mine, in this county, the Vulture, near Wickenburg, produces over $2,000 in good gold every week. Of course, some tall blowing has been done by the people of certain portions of the Territory, but you can bet your goose quill that we are prepared to back up our assertions with the "stamps" Please, try and mete out justice to us the next time you report If you do not believe our assertions, we can refer you to men of high standing in San Francisco, who have visited this country, and

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Prescott and vicinity assembled in the new Court House, on the evening of December 7th, 1867, for the purpose of listening to an address from Major A. R Calhoun, who is a member of the surveying party that is now exploring this section of Arizona, for the purpose of locating the route of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and, also, to hear the sentiments of leading citizens in regard to this matter, and for a general interchange of opinions A great many people were in attendance, among whom were a number of ladies

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Henry A Bigelow, when, on motion, the following officers were elected:

President—Col H A Bigelow.

Vice Presidents Capt Jos. P. Hargrave, Capt Geo D Kendall, Hon Wm F Turner, Col E D Baker, A O Noyes, Herbert Bowers, G. W. Curtis

Secretary Jas E McCaffry.

Major Calhoun was introduced to the audience by the President, and, in glowing terms, gave a history of the progress of the Railway Company with which he is connected, of the prospects before them, the difficulties to be surmounted and the probabilities of the extension of the road to San Francisco, *via* the 35th parallel, and stated his ideas of the future of Arizona should the road be constructed Frequent applause interrupted the speaker, and at the close of his remarks the following resolution were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, The Union Pacific Railway, E. D., is now making, at a great expense, a preliminary survey for a railroad route from Kansas to San Francisco, California, and the aforesaid survey is now passing through the central part of our Territory and another line along the [illegible], therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the citizens of Central Arizona [illegible] welcome Gen. Wm J Palmer and his corps of assistants, in these first steps toward the accomplishment of an object which, when completed, will tend greatly to the national prosperity and prove [illegible] of our Territory, and that we invite the attention of our fellow citizens to the following facts, viz:

1st That a railroad through Central Arizona can be more cheaply built per mile than on the [illegible] in any part of the continent [illegible] over low mountains and [illegible] extensive valleys, through a country abounding in timber suitable for building and for [illegible] purposes which has [illegible] precluding the possibility of any stoppage by winter snows

2d That a railroad through Central Arizona will traverse a fertile country, reading [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, 3d, That we do most earnestly [illegible]

[illegible] this Territory [illegible] and Arizona, which is now a useless burden to the Government, would add to [illegible], and soon become a fixed star [illegible] of States

Resolved, 4th, That we, citizens of the United States residing in Arizona, do request our wise men in Congress to advance this great cause by granting to the Union Pacific Railway (E D) the same subsidy and charter privileges granted to the road now being built from Omaha to San Francisco, California

Resolved, 5th That we do pledge our most earnest support, and that of the citizens of Arizona, whom we feel we represent, to the support of this, to us all important enterprise

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the papers of Arizona and New Mexico, the San Francisco daily papers, the Philadelphia *Press*, the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, and to the various Members of Congress

Dr Parry, a scientific gentleman connected with the surveying party, followed the Major with a few pertinent remarks, touching the geological formation of this section of country, and was succeeded by Hon. J. A. Rush and Judge Turner, of this place, and Hon. Wm H. Hardy, of Hardyville, who testified to the great interest felt by Arizonians in the speedy completion of railroads and telegraphs across this Territory.

As it has been charged, and generally believed here, that General McDowell was to blame for the feeble manner in which war has been waged against the Apaches in this district, for a long time, we would like to hear the General explain matters. Our people have heard his enemies spout upon the sub- [illegible] like to hear

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1867

Local Intelligence.

COUNTY TREASURER CORY who has been out to the Willows, on the Hardyville road on business for Mr. James Grant, arrived in Prescott on Wednesday evening last, in company with the mail rider and his escort. Mr. D Henderson, of the firm of Henderson & Co, Prescott, who arrived here recently from California is out on the Hardyville road, taking a look at the country. Seven horses strayed from the herd or were stolen by Indians, at the Willows; among them those of Messrs. Cory and Henderson. It is hoped that the animals are merely lost and not gobbled up by Mr. Wallapai.

ED. BOWERS has gone to California, to purchase a stock of provisions, farming utensils, fruit trees, and seeds, for his ranch, which is below the Point of Rocks. Shouldn't be surprised at his annexing himself, and bringing out a better half with him. In fact, we always looked upon Ed. as a "very shaky bachelor," with a strong appetite for the female gender, and we fear he will sever his connection from the flint hearted and aged brotherhood in California. But such is life."

CHARLEY OTT AND J M CLARK former residents of this place are running a hotel at Hermosillo, Sonora. They write to their friends here, and say they will soon return to Prescott. Central Arizona they say is the only part of Sonora or Arizona that a white man should live in.

HON. JAMES S. GILES has sold his ranch at the Point of Rocks [illegible] miles below Fort Whipple [illegible] for $2500. The ranch is a valuable one. Mr. Giles talks some of paying a visit to the scenes of his youth in [illegible] this winter.

NEW PROJECT. — The citizens of Skull Valley, a small agricultural settlement [illegible] Prescott and La Paz wagon road, about twenty [illegible] miles [illegible] of Prescott [illegible] soldiers [illegible] the valley. They have applied to General Gregg [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] General McDowell [illegible] hope he will comply [illegible] Camp McPherson [illegible] Skull Valley and Kirkland Creek [illegible] [illegible] moving [illegible]

FAREWELL NOTE. — The following [illegible] Walnut Grove [illegible] and posted up [illegible] the following [illegible] notice:"

"Row Ranch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] well. My foes [illegible] Apaches [illegible] an eternal [illegible]

JOSEPH INGRAHAM

Roy Ranch, Dec 2 1867

Mr Ingraham has [illegible] done a good deal to advance the best interests of the Grove. He succeeded in selling the greater part of the immense amount of grain raised at the place during the last year at Wickenburg for ready cash, thereby benefitting the farmers. He was ever ready to lend assistance to his fellow citizens, and help them out of difficulties. Walnut Grove is a pleasant [illegible] place, and we do not blame Joseph for [illegible] a little at leaving it. But he will be back soon again to the spot he seems to love so well. Joseph seems to have hard feelings for "Johnny Apache," and, we suppose he has good and sufficient cause for these feelings, as Johnny had a knack of stealing a valuable horse from him whenever an opportunity was offered for so doing.

MR. FRITZ CONSTANT, of Tucson, will hereafter carry the mail between Tucson and Prescott he having contracted with Mr. Zeckendorf the principal contractor. Mr. Constant has sub let to a Mr. Bown the end of the route from Maricopa Wells to Tucson, for $650 per month so we are informed by Mr. Meacham, Postmaster at this place. Hope Mr. Constant will exert himself a little, and carry this mail regularly.

GONE TO SKULL VALLEY The train of Miller Bros. has gone to Skull Valley for corn

HON. J. H. MATHEWS, who was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, was in town during the early part of the week, settling up his business, preparatory to making a journey to the land where nearly every good Arizonian expects to go some day—California. Mr. Mathews made a very useful member of the Legislature and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens here. Hope he may have a good time in the matron State of the Pacific, get married, and return soon with a better half.

Recorder Bourke holds forth in the old Recorder's office, on Montezuma street, near the [illegible]

Mining News.

DISCOVERY OF NEW DIGGINGS.—We are glad to be able to announce the cheering fact that Messrs. England and Bridges have lately "struck" a gulch or ravine, about four miles south of Prescott, in the pine timber, which promises to turn out well. When it became known in town quite a rush was made by those who were anxious to secure claims. Some of them on arriving on the ground found that the gulch had already been located for over a mile. About twenty men are at work there now with rockers and pans all of whom are making from four to eight dollars per day. The gold washed out of the gravel of this gulch is of the "coarse" order, and pieces weighing as much as four dollars have already been found. Various parties are making rockers, and getting ready to work their claims. There is plenty of water for rocking purposes now in the gulch but the miners are praying for more rain or snow in order to give a sufficient supply of water to run sluices, which of course, would enable them to make two or three times as much money per day as they now can. It is confidently expected that there are other gulches in the vicinity of the one already mentioned equally as rich. We hope so, and see no good reason why there should not be. The gulch is a tributary of Granite Creek, which runs through Prescott. In '64 the Lount party worked in some gulches near to Noyes & Curtis's mill, and took out considerable gold. The Mexicans too tried their hand in this locality, and made fair wages, although having to build log fires in order to thaw the ground. Scores of prospecting parties have tramped upon and traveled over this gulch but thought it too close to Prescott to contain gold [illegible] Who knows but that Messrs. England and Bridges have found extensive [illegible] diggings.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT — Young & Rollick, on Saturday last [illegible] down thirty six feet on the [illegible] and had struck water. The rock [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Hassayampa [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr Campbell [illegible] The Los Angeles [illegible]

[illegible] Bowers' Ranch [illegible] Walnut Grove and Wickenburg [illegible]

JOHN [illegible] who left here some time ago for La Paz was at St George, on his way to Montana, when last heard from. This gentleman is a sad example of the blasting effects of the [illegible] His great plans [illegible] rendered useless to himself or his fellow men by his unhappy infirmity.

JOHNNY BEHAN, Deputy Sheriff, has opened his office in the new Court House building, and is ready and willing to arrest offenders against the peace of Yavapai county, attach property, "pull" folks, and, in fact do anything and everything in his line of business. His "hotel" is now open, ready for "boarders."

Ed Wells our nice young Clerk of the District Court has moved his law traps into a room in the Court House.

Treasurer Cory will open an office in the same building, in a few days

DR MOLLER is having an arastra built on Lynx Creek at Walker's Camp, with which to test some of the lodes owned by him in that locality. The Dr is the right kind of a man for a new country. He has made money here, and invested every cent of it in mines and other property. His faith in the richness and future greatness of Arizona is as firm as bed rock, and his judgment is as sound as a dollar.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.—Messrs. Jenks & Kennison have opened a new butcher shop, in Judge Wells's house, on Montezuma street, opposite the MINER office. They have good beef, and sell at reduced prices.

From Wickenburg.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR—MAN SHOT.

From Sheriff Moore, who has just arrived in Prescott from Wickenburg, we learn that, on last Saturday evening, L. A. Stevenson, of Walnut Grove, after being shot at once by James Wright, returned the fire, hitting Mr Wright in the right breast with a bullet fired out of a six shooter. The bullet followed the breast bone and ribs, and lodged in Wright's left side. When Sheriff Moore left Wickenburg, Wright was alive, but little hopes were entertained that he would get over it. There being no Justice of the Peace in Wickenburg, at the request of Sheriff Moore, the witnesses were examined before Governor McCormick, who attests that the witnesses were duly sworn and the proceedings conducted in legal form. Most of the witnesses testified that Wright fired the first shot. A jury was empaneled to determine the case, and returned the following finding.

WICKENBURG, Dec. 9, 1867.

We, the jury empaneled to try the case of The People vs. L. R. Stevenson, charged with having shot one James Wright, on the night of December 8th, 1867, do find the defendant, L. R. Stevenson, not guilty, but justifiable in the shooting

JOS. J. BROSSILER, Foreman,
GEORGE K. CUSENBURY,
J. B McWHORTER,
JOSEPH KELSEY,
W. J GOTTCHER,
F. C BOUCHET

A GOOD COUNTRY.—Central Arizona, although peopled but about four years by the white race, and having had to fight for existence against the perfidious whites and savage reds, is, nevertheless, slowly but surely advancing in everything that pertains to civilization, comfort and wealth. It is cheering to see the large number of wagons engaged in hauling corn, fodder and vegetables to stables, corrals, stores and private houses. Our farmers the past season [illegible] for their toil with excellent crops, [illegible] of which they find ready [illegible] at a fair price. The stockraisers [illegible] well last year, [illegible] satisfied. The miners, also, have [illegible] to grumble [illegible] soon come. Refractory ores are worked in other countries with a profit, and they will also be worked here at an even greater profit on account of the greater richness of our ores, the abundance of [illegible] timber, and the unequaled climate of our mountains. Let our people be of good cheer and rely more upon their own exertions, let our miners dig out a dollar whenever and wherever they can and our farmers plant two acres next spring for every one planted last spring. Our Government will soon become ashamed of its stingy policy in regard to us, will subdue the Indians, and help to build the Southern Pacific Railway. When these two things are done it will be but a short time until a place is assigned to Arizona upon the starry flag of our country; our products will find their way to the remotest corners of the earth, and the stream of wealth that will flow from our mineral regions will astonish and amaze the old fogies that were too mean to furnish our handful of pioneer civilizers with protection for life and property.

LA PAZ NEWS. — Charles Bryan, who has been prominent as a lawyer in California, and who filled the position of District Judge in Nevada, has for some time been in La Paz.

Mr Adolphus F. Waldemar, who, several years ago was in Prescott, and who for the last three years has lived in La Paz, died suddenly of heart disease, about ten days ago. He was a civil engineer of considerable ability, and at the time of his death, had just returned from the Reservation, where he had been engaged [illegible] surveying the proposed canal. Mr. Waldemar was a gentleman of fine culture, and [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] son of one of the [illegible] States. He came from Germany to Texas at the time of the immigration to that State of several German colonies. Afterward, he went to California, where for a time he was employed in the Surveyor General's office at Sacramento, and subsequently in the office of the Surveyor of Los Angeles county. Mr Waldemar was one of the most useful and intelligent of the scientific men who have come to Arizona, and his untimely decease will be regretted deeply by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

We learn that Mr. B. Cohen, merchant of La Paz, has sold out his business to one of the Messrs. Goldwater.

PETTIFOGGING.—Governor McCormick, or, as Tom Johnson christened him, "Limber Dick," a little man of great sound and fury, was at Wickenburg when Sheriff Moore left that place, trying to convince citizens that he was actuated by honest motives when he affixed his signature to the bill making Tucson the capital. He tried the same game at Walnut Grove. He said he liked Central Arizona, and would be back in the spring—on an electioneering tour, we suppose. Well, we hope he won't come. Our people feel relieved since he took his departure. We will have no more quarrels with the military, now that this tourist from St. Paul's to St. Sophia has left us. General Gregg, a really meritorious officer, has been removed, McCormick is caught on a Tucson hook, and McDowell is monarch of all he surveys. The game is made, roll

Letter from a Soldier.

CAMP MILLER, A. T, Nov. 24, 1867.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your lively paper by that slow coach, the Arizona mail line: the paper dated Nov. 2, arrived here Nov. 20. Give us the iron horse as soon as possible, we say; glad to hear of the promise of a railroad in these parts; success to the enterprise. Since I last wrote you, we have moved six miles further out and camped on Sycamore creek. At the date of my writing there are twenty-five miles of road finished, over which loaded wagons have come. On Monday, Nov. 11, our attention was attracted to a hill some half mile from camp, on which some fires were burning and half a dozen Apaches shouting in "Spanish," they were friends of Americans and wished to come into camp. In a short time some of our men went out towards the hill on which the Indians stood, calling out to the reds to come down. Two of them started, but one of them returned, the other threw down his weapons and came down, a little excited, carrying a rag that was once white between his fingers as a "Truce." On arriving, he reached for our flag of truce and gave his in exchange. He then returned to his companions, giving them our rag. Came back immediately and was escorted into camp, reaching camp he met the Lieutenant, who held out his hand, but the Indian "couldn't see it," he pointed at the Lieutenant's revolver, which being removed, he gave himself several thumps on the breast and then inflicted the same chastisement on the officer as much as to say our hearts are sound, and throb for the same cause. Being seated he seemed much pleased, smiled all over his face and felt at ease. Whatever passed between him and the commanding officer he knows best; to all appearances he came on a peaceful mission. He left camp about sundown, taking some muck muck and [illegible]. On the night of the 11th a man was dispatched to Maricopa Wells for an interpreter and the affair was forgot by most of us. On the 13th, about forty Pimas came into camp and inquired if any Apaches had been in; of course, they soon learned there had, and asked why we did not kill them. They remained about camp until Friday, 15th Nov. On this day there was a party at work on the road beyond the camp, superintended by the commanding officer, Lieut DuBois. About noon three Apaches approached the party and came up to them under flag of truce, seating themselves conversed with the Lieutenant. In a short time the Pimas in camp got wind of it and catching up their ponies scarcely waiting to arm, saddle or anything else, mounted, charged one after another down the ravine, up the hill, horse flesh was nothing, all they wanted was Apaches; down they came like a wild herd on to the Lieutenant and the Indians; here they halted and wanted to kill the Apaches at once. The Lieutenant would not allow it, however they closed around and set up a yell and in the confusion two of the Apaches were struck on the head with war clubs, one of the clubs glancing, hit the Lieutenant; he, thinking he was attacked, drew his revolver, and the soldiers coming up kept the Pimas off. One Indian took refuge so close to the officer, it was impossible to get at him so he escaped. The Pimas did not intend to hurt the officer, but it was rather a broad hint, to get out of the way. They did not like the idea of his drawing his revolver, but he was perfectly right in so doing, as they behaved in an insulting manner to him and the U. S authority, as the Apaches were under truce and the officer was in honor bound to protect them; but Indians will be Indians. [illegible], a Maricopa chief, was with them. After the row was ended the Apaches were put in the wagon and escorted to camp amid the jeers of the Pimas. Their heads were dressed in camp by the Steward, a guard placed over them, the Pimas itching for a whack at them. On the following morning a scouting party under Chief Antonio and Mr Walker were ushered into camp amid a furious discharge of firearms from both parties. They had six prisoners of both sexes, and all sizes from a [illegible] year old up. They killed four Apaches. Mr. Walker's scouting party left Fort McDowell on Monday evening and proceeded up the Rio Verde some distance, then turning came down in a south easterly direction until they struck the trail of the Apaches coming to this camp to make treaty. After keeping the trail some miles they came on the families in a canon and captured the prisoners before mentioned, the men 60 in number were out of camp. One of the squaws told Mr. Walker her husband was in camp with us making a treaty. On hearing this he pursued them no further, the four Indians killed were on the trail coming towards this camp, so Walker's party said. On the 16th the Interpreter arrived and had a confab with the Apaches. They at first thought they were treated in a treacherous manner, and that the whole thing was got up to exterminate them, the only thing that seemed to convince them different, was the manner in which they were protected in camp. They went out to bring in the chief and tribe, and on the 23d the interpreter left, not being satisfied with his wages, $35 monthly. There were some 40 in camp, chief included, and some squaws. They seemed to mean peace and were very friendly praising the Capitan highly for his conduct, and the Pimas were *no bueno*. On the 24th (this day) the chief would not leave without the Lieutenant accompanying him to his camp and to let him see the place where he intended his tribe to settle. They may settle the Lieutenant, for all I know, before he comes back as he went alone with them. Still they may be honest enough in their own way and mean peace. The officers seem to think so.

This is Sunday and the mail has arrived, but nary MINER.

I hear the Apaches stole some horses from Camp McDowell the other day—rather a good commencement, after friendship shown here. The health of the men is not so good as it was; the flour issued is of the worst quality and after pertaking of it the men complain of cramps and diarrhœa. The contractor that filled his pork barrels with salt and sand and got Penitentiary for so doing, acted honestly in comparison with men supplying flour that will produce such painful results. The greater part of it could not be used, so the Indians got it and much good may it do them. I'd like to see some more I know fed on it for some time; they call it Sonora flour, but I say *no senor*. Weather for the past two days wet and continues to be so. RENO.

Recent Military Orders.

We received the following military orders from San Francisco, by Wednesday's mail. The order instructing Quartermasters to receive bids for "any part" of army supplies needed by the government, looks as if it might benefit our farmers, and it certainly will, if bids are given and accepted on the square, which we hope they will. We have heard considerable grumbling about favoritism shown to certain bidders by Quartermasters in Arizona. If for nothing more than to encourage the development and setting up of the country, Government, through its officials, should give each and every citizen an equal show by purchasing from first hands. This order will have a tendency to do away with irresponsible, swindling contractors, or go-betweens, who have too often, through shrewdness, low-cunning, or something worse, crawled in between Government and people and swindled both. Here are the orders:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 35 }

I In order to afford small dealers an opportunity to compete with larger contractors, proposals will be received for *any part* of army supplies advertised for, and this will be stated in all advertisements for proposals

II. At all interior posts where pack animals are employed, a sufficient number of enlisted men will be detailed as packers, and properly instructed in that duty. Inspecting officers will examine into the efficiency of the packers so instructed, and report upon the execution of this order

By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.
JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 37. }

I. Brevet Major General M D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, having reported at these Head Quarters, pursuant to orders from Adjutant General's office, is hereby announced as Chief Commissary of this Divison

II Brevet Colonel J McL. Taylor, Commissary of subsistence, will continue, until further orders, on duty at these Head Quarters

By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK:
JAMES B FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE MISSING MAN.—William J. Beggs, who was lately noticed in the California papers as missing, has an advertisement in the Arizona MINER as Attorney at Law.—*Reese River Reveille.*

He left Prescott a short time since for Tucson, where, as soon as he gets there, he intends tarrying some time. Mr. B. worked in this office from September 14 to within a couple of weeks before leaving for Tucson. He edited the MINER two weeks, while we were absent, set a long pile of type every day, and did not look much like a lost man.

REVOLUTION. Fears are entertained of another revolution in Mexico, to upset Juarez and raise up Diaz. Won't the mongrel hordes that inhabit that rich but unfortunate country ever be satisfied?

THE numerous friends of [illegible] will be glad to learn that he arrived safely in Texas in which State he now resides. A letter received from him by a person in this town, says that since leaving Prescott, he has felt like a stranger in a strange land. Times are dull in Texas, money is scarce, and the nigger and the *bureau* carry things with a high hand. Of course, he intends coming back here.

WE understand Wells, Fargo & Co. contemplated opening an office at Tucson, but on a survey of the lay of the land, and considering the chances of the road, came to the conclusion that such a course was, for the present, premature.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

Comment on the above is unnecessary. Lo! the poor "*center*"

A LAND excitement was, at latest accounts, raging in Solano and Merced counties, California. Hungry sharpers and industrious ranchmen were grabbing up every good piece of land in these counties.

MR. REED arrived in Prescott from San Francisco, yesterday. We have been informed that he will start to work the "Sterling" lode soon.

IT is stated that all volunteer soldiers who were mustered out in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, are entitled to $250.00, to cover expenses of transportation.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Charles G. Johnson has been appointed District Attorney for Yuma county.

Arizona Miner.

San Francisco Agency.—Mr Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

How to Punish a Woman.

St. Michael and Lucifer meeting one day,
Fell into an angry dispute;
Though they argued the case in as civil a way
As if 'twere a chancery suit.

The matter in question—no trivial game—
('Tis a plausible story, at least,)
Was, which of the two had the rightfulest claim
To a lady quite lately deceased.

A woman of fashion, who standing aloof,
Looked on with a sorrowful face,
While the rival attorneys, by balance of proof,
Were trying to settle the case.

With a huge pair of scales the trial begins,
But her virtues are many and great,
And fairly outpoise all the follies and sins
That serve as the opposite weight.

St. Michael, delighted at winning the prize,
Laughed out in the merriest way,
"Nay! tarry a moment" Sir Lucifer cries,
"Just look at this bundle, I pray.

"Be pleased to examine these changes of dress,
The dame was accustomed to wear;
Ten sumptuous gowns, you'd fairly confess,
Were more than her ladyship's share!"

"I scarce understand you," his reverence said,
(Unwilling to have it appear
That ever a notion had entered his head
Pertaining to feminine gear)

"Of course," said the fiend, "you're modest, I know;
That weakness is one of my own!
Yet, see what the matron has lavished, for show,
In costly apparel alone.

"The half of this finery, wasted in pride,
Would have decently covered and fed
A score of the neighbors who sickened and died
For lack of mere clothing and bread."

Then into the balance, along with the sins,
The ponderous budget he cast,
The virtues go up and Lucifer wins—
St. Michael is beaten at last.

"Alas!" said the saint, "I must fairly allow
The woman was greatly to blame
In this matter of raiment--but pray tell me how
You mean to dispose of the dame?"

"Why, thus," said the fiend, with a comical frown
"Do you fancy the penalty small?
Let her have, every morning, another new gown
And think herself ugly in all."

"Most exquisite torturer!" Michael exclaims,
"I see that your reverence knows"
(Quoth Lucifer, laughing,) "much more about dames
Than you're willing to have us suppose."

"Go to ——!" well, I'm rather reluctant to name
The region from whence he had come;
'Twas hardly so civil, and yet 'twas the same
As if Michael had told him "Go home!"

"I will," said the fiend, "though I've never a dearth
Of business wherever I go,
For government matters, the gravest on earth,
At present are managed below!"

—John G Saxe.

The Chicago *Republican* has cost its proprietor about $190,000 above receipts. The material is worth $90,000, and the paper is just reaching a paying basis.

The wife of the late Gen. Griffin is one of the "Carrolls of Carrollton."

Some of the Conservative journals in the New England States are urging the claims of Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, for the Presidency.

Commodore Vanderbilt's income is reported at present at $4,000 a day.

In his late Cincinati speech, Ben Wade said the proudest period of his life was when he worked up on a canal as a common laborer. No doubt of it. His conscience was clear in those days

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The New Orleans *Crescent* says: "Friends of Butler who differ with him upon financial questions reluctantly confess that he is a spooney."

The Radicals of Minnesota concede the defeat of the Suffrage Amendment by a close vote. In some of the counties immensely large majorities were cast against the amendment.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of a late date says that between the 7th of July and the 20th of October, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven human beings died from yellow fever in its city.

A black orator in Virginia announces that he "will never be satisfied until the white man is forced to serve the black man."

A snobbish member of the editorial staff of the New York *Herald* is driven to his office by a fellow in livery.

M. De Lesseps states that the New-Suez Canal Loan has been subscribed, and that the water route to India will be completed in 1870.

The Cheyenne *Argus*, of November 5th, is jubilant over the receipt of a fresh can of oysters, only *three* days from Chicago. We expect, says the Salt Lake *Vedette*, to be able, in a little over a year's time, to eat oysters on the half shell, only five days from their native beds on the Atlantic shore.

Some wise man takes the following view of the economy question: "When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he will live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar; if he don't, he is pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow.

A Quick Trip.—The telegraph announces that the ship *Young America* had arrived at New York in ninety-nine days from San Francisco. She sailed from the latter port on the 12th of August, with a large cargo of flour. Large bets were made that she would not make the trip in less than one hundred days.

Republican Royalty.—A Washington correspondent states that the Secretary of State still keeps up the ridiculous parade of a military guard before the door of his private residence Stanton abolished this anti Republican display shortly before his removal from office. General Grant, however, is a "huckleberry above" even Seward's "persimmons," in this respect He not only has the War Department guarded at every entrance by armed soldiers, but his son, a lad of about nine years old, daily rides a charger to school, with an orderly in his rear! And this in the capital of Republican America!

A Doubtful Admission.—A speaker, in a public meeting, enlarging upon the rascality of the devil, got off the following pithy words: "When I was about getting religion, the devil tried to dissuade me from it, and told me if I did get religion I could not go into gay company, and lie, and steal, or do such things; but I have found him to be a very great liar.

There is only one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, deliver us from an overwise man. You may make idiots philosophers, you may coax donkeys to forego thistles, but don't ever think of driving common sense into the heads of conceited persons. They are as impregnable to argument as Gibraltar is to an apple dumpling

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The Difference.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Sanford Conover, perjurer, is learning to make shoes in the Albany Penetentiary." Whereupon the *Enquirer* remarks, and Edwin M. Stanton, Jos. Holt, Benjamin F. Butler and James M. Ashley, who employed him, are still at large.

When they Butt.—Senator Wade, in a recent speech, declared that the gates of hell could not prevail against the Radical party Probably not, says an exchange Whenever these principles butt against those gates the gates will give way and into hell will go both principles and party.

Mighty Mean.—The last Radical Legislature of Pennsylvania, having discovered that the very few pensioners in that State of the war of 1812 were Democrats, repealed the law appropriating money—only $7,000 per year—to pay the pensions.

The political campaign in Ohio was fought squarely on the Democratic platform of local self-government or States Rights, and White Supremacy, and that is just the reason they triumphed

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Vale!—The Salem (Oregon) *Unionist* announces that Calvin B McDonald, formerly of the *Flag*, has assumed editorial control of its columns. There will soon be another dead paper in Oregon.

Since the elections, Hon Thaddeus Stevens has written a private letter, in which he says "Sick as I am, I take this occasion to thank God for our late defeat. The Republicans have been acting a cowardly part, and have met a coward's fate

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Spilin'.—Con Orem, the famous Montana pugilist, is spoiling for another fight, and announces himself in the advertising columns of the Salt Lake *Vedette*, as ready to meet any man of muscle between Salt Lake and sundown.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated J G. Sinclair for Governor.

Fitz Greene Halleck died at New Haven, Conn, on the night of November 19th.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands*, thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is all we ask to make. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

Good Hunter Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Hunter.
Apply to J. H. LEE, at the American Ranch, Round Valley.
Good Wages will be given.
Round Valley, Nov. 23, 1867. tf

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBlic to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash
WORMSER & CO.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, .. Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES, CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH, SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco issued
Prescott, July 1, 1867

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

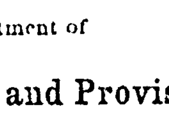
HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods.

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867

Feed and Sale Stable,



Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the Lowest Rates

Veterinary Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated

☞ Wagons, teams saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire
JAMES D. MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug 19, 1867 14 6m

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott dec7

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 177 F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock p. m. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
James E. McCaffrey, Secretary.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.
A BARNETT.
Wickenburg, Nov 20, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

The Miner office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail or otherwise, at their own risk

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
Prescott, A T"

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the Old Democratic Ensign through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generously its patronage That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers, and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies

The Weekly Examiner is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each In all cases payment in advance is required
WM S. MOSS & CO,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.
H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, m., there will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the city of Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, the following described real property, to-wit

200 undivided feet of the Valenciana lode, in the Bradshaw Mining District, Yavapai County, belonging to Pablo Peralta;
300 undivided feet, belonging to Miguel Peralta;
300 undivided feet, belonging to Julio Peralta;
300 undivided feet, belonging to Adolphe Alviso;
And 500 undivided feet, belonging to Ambrosia Quintera,

The same being a ledge or lode of mining ground situate in said Mining District and County.

The said sale will take place under a power of sale contained in a certain written instrument executed by said parties on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1865, mortgaging the said property to William to Flower, at La Paz, Yuma county, in said Territory, and which said power of sale contained a provision for a public sale, on thirty days' notice, at said Court House

Prescott, November 18, 1867
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of PABLO A. PERALTO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in La Paz county of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice

MIGUEL S PERALTA, Administrator.
La Paz, A T, October 30, 1867. nov16-4t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above named estate Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers and proofs to the undersigned, within one year from the date of this notice

JAMES E. McCAFFREY, Administrator.
Prescott, Arizona, Nov 8, 1867

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISsued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in favor of Joseph Walker and against Louis B St James and Thomas Barnum, defendants, by which I am required to make out of the property of the said defendants the sum of three hundred and forty three dollars, with sixty-six dollars costs accrued together with accruing costs, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the said Louis B St James and Thomas Barnum in and to the following described property, to-wit

All that certain quarter section of land situate at or near the Point of Rocks, in the County and Territory aforesaid, said piece or parcel of land being bounded as follows, to-wit: on the east by the ranch of J A Stevens and public lands on the north by the ranch of Giles & Co, on the west by lands of said Giles & Co and public lands on the south by public lands, said piece or parcel of land being the same heretofore occupied by the said St James and Barnum and whereon is erected a building, used as a store, with shop and dwelling, also, a corral; said property being about four miles north of the town of Prescott, also the building and corral thereon and all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on Thursday the [illegible] day of December, A D. 1867, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., in front of the new Court House in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title and interest of the defendants herein named in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution

JOHN P BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County.
Prescott, Nov 20, 1867

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J S Giles, A. C. Williamson and J W Johnson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

J S GILES will collect bills due the Copartnership, and settle all debts due by it

J S GILES,
A C WILLIAMSON,
J W JOHNSON.
Prescott, Nov 18, 1867

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published 2 vols 8vo sheep Price $15.

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

Treasurer's Notice.

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,
Office of the County Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS NOS. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, will be paid on presentation at my office.

Interest on said bonds will cease from date.
WILLIAM CORY, Treasurer,
Prescott, December 7. 1867.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867. NO 35.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

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Each additional half square and square, same rate.

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Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, ... WM. F. TURNER
Probate Judge, . . . HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F PLATT,
Sheriff, ... A J MOORE
County Recorder . . . JOHN P BOURKE,
County Treasurer . . . . . WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ... E. W WELLS, JR

TERMS OF COURTS

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Gideon Cornell, John G Campbell, F H Wunderlich.

Board meets on the First Monday in January, April July and October at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel E. Blair, George W Barnard

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Governor, ... Richard C McCormick,
Secretary, ... James P T Carter,
Assistant Secretary . . . Henry W Fleury
Chief Justice . . . . . William F Turner
Associate Justice, ... Henry T Backus
" " . . . . . Harley H. Carter,
Surveyor General, ... Laurens Upson
Marshall, ... Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, . . . George W Dent
Assessor of Internal Revenue, . . Henry A Bigelow,
Collector " . . . Levi Bashford,

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Auditor, ... James Grant,
Treasurer . . . . . John T Alsap,
Adjutant-General . . . . William H Garvin
Delegate in Congress, ... Coles Bashford,

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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Prescott, Arizona.

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

E. DARLING,
PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Prescott Advertisements.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT,

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of
Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits,
Overcoats, Mission Goods,
Blankets, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Confectionery,
Stationery, Nuts,
Figs, Raisins,
Meerschaum and Patent Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Novels,
Playing Cards, Colt's Pistols.
Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges,
Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choice supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashimere,
Merino, and Foielard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckabeck Towels,
Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers,
Insertings, Edgings,
Elasties Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton, Blonde, Saxony and Bugle Lace,
Coverlets, Skirts,
Sewing Silk Barege,
Lawns, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc., etc

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints, ... 25 cts.
French " . . . . . 37½ cts.

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling" is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store

Corner Gurley and Granite streets.

Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, . Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART

Prescott, November 23, 1867

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

oct19–3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to cre it no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality . . . . . 30 " "
Clear Lumber . . . . . 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as miners and miners need Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W M BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

STOLEN, November 25, 1867, from the Barber Shop of Theodore Otto, a large Meerschaum Pipe, colored around shank—a deep mahogany—light, around base of bowl; top, deep brown color. The pipe was silver mounted, with foreign stamp on edge of mounting at top of bowl. Any person returning this pipe to my Shop, in Montezuma Hall, Prescott, will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867. 2t

Extraction of gold, Silver and Copper.

The *San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press* gives the following, as the conclusion of the chlorination process on sulphurets, described and illustrated in detail, in Kustel's new work on Concentration and Chlorination, now in press, and shortly to appear:

"Sulphurets, or ores containing sulphurets cannot be treated either with chlorine or with chloruretted water without roasting, no matter how fine the ore may be reduced. Besides the great quantity of chlorine which would be consumed, in either way, by the decomposition of sulphurets, there will always be formed some chloride and sulphate of iron, both of which precipitate the chloride of gold, if such should be formed, and would prevent its extraction. If there is silver present, it is converted into a chloride, and this is also the case with the copper; but the sulphur must be driven out before the chlorination.

The chloride of copper is soluble in water, and can be leached together with the gold; but the chloride of silver remains undissolved in the residue; it is, however, soluble in a saturated solution of common salt. If, therefore, chlorine is conducted through a salt solution, to saturation, this saturated solution dissolves gold, silver and copper at the same time, if the ore, containing such metals is treated therewith. On this principle Patera and Roeszner subject auriferous silver ores first to a chloridizing roasting; the roasted ore is then charged into tubs with false bottoms, and the cold solution of salt and chlorine added. Silver ore from Arany-Idka, (Hungary), treated after this method, gave 98 94 per cent. of silver, all the copper, and nearly all the gold. An experiment on five tons of ore gave a clear profit of seventy-five florins, compared with the amalgamation.

Roeszner roasts the ore with salt, extracts a part of the silver by Augustin's method, with a hot solution of salt, and treats the residue alternately with a solution of salt and chlorine, and hot concentrated solution of salt for the extraction of gold, and the remainder of the silver.

It is not absolutely necessary to roast the ore with salt, especially if the copper is not regarded. There is a class of silver ore found in considerable quantities in Nevada, which, treated on a small scale with chlorinated salt solution, gives nearly 50 per cent. of its silver, *without roasting*, provided it is ground very fine. The ore in question is principally the argentiferous carbonates, containing some copper, antimony and lead. It has a greenish or black, dull appearance, generally rich in silver—frequently occurring at Blind Springs, Hat Creek, Humboldt, Lone Pine, and in Idaho. There is also a light yellow earthy mineral, in the form of powder, composed principally of antimony, lead and silver, in Pahranagat, Arizona, etc.; also the Stetefeldite and Partzite (both probably the same mineral, and in regard to origin, likely connected with the above named carbonates) The last two minerals are greenish black, or black, with a peculiar horny appearance, and also rich in silver.

In treating these ores without roasting, besides the above mentioned proportion of silver, copper also comes into the solution. It may be expected, that, operated on a large scale (the ore properly ground, for instance, with the newly constructed Varney's quartz grinder), a more favorable, and perhaps satisfactory result could be obtained, without roasting, than experimenting on ounces; but a calcination, sufficient to drive out the carbonic acid, appears advisable, especially if the ore, with the solution, should be subjected to a slow revolving motion, (in a barrel) whereby the evolution of carbonic acid becomes very inconvenient. A proper furnace might be sufficient to calcine from ten to fifteen tons of the named ore in twenty-four hours.

This mode of extraction, roasting the silver ores with salt, is very important, on account of the close percentage which is obtained, and also for the reason that the copper can be precipitated in metallic condition by itself at the same time.

The precipitation of the metals, in the solution, after leaching, can be effected in different ways. A dilution of the salt leach, with water, produces a white precipitate of chloride of silver. It takes about twelve hours for all the silver to settle, and the fluid to become clear, ready for precipitation of gold by sulphate of iron. After this, the fluid, when clear, is conveyed into tanks containing pieces of old wrought iron, for the purpose of precipitating the copper. This is the cheapest way of precipitation; but the further reduction of the chloride of silver, by means of zinc and sulphuric acid, is troublesome, and it might be preferable to amalgamate the chloride with sodium amalgam and iron filings, which, according to Professor Wurtz, is performed almost instantly. Another inconvenience is the quantity of water required for the precipitation of the chloride of silver, amounting at least to one-half of the volume of the lixivium, diluting it thus too much for the copper precipitation.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, or poly-sulphide of sodium, precipitates silver and copper together, as sulphides; it is, therefore, the most proper way to precipitate the gold and silver in metallic condition, by metallic copper, and then both the dissolved precipitating copper and that from the ore, by means of old iron.

It seems that if the lixivium should not be rich enough for precipitation, the same could be saturated again with chlorine and applied to another charge of roasted ore. That might be, perhaps, repeated even after the gold and silver has been precipitated once or twice, thus considerably diminishing the expenses of extracting. It is only necessary to keep the solution always saturated with salt before the chlorine is introduced. In order to utilize the chlorine (generated according to Sec. 58) to the best advantage, the salt solution must be divided into many chloridizing vessels, so that the chlorine is forced to pass several times through the fluid."

Governor Haight of California.

We are permitted, says the New York *World* of Nov. 4th, to publish the following extract from a private letter from Governor Haight, of California, to a gentleman of this city. It exhibits the character of that excellent man, as well as his sound practical principles:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27, 1867.

We fought a good fight and achieved a glorious result, as you know. Most of our own friends were surprised at the majorities, for instance 4,200 over Gorham in San Francisco, and over 9,000 in the State.

Nothing would have induced me to leave my busines and home and travel through heat and dust, speaking night after night in the open air for six weeks, but a deep conviction that this Radical programme, unless arrested, will sink the country to perdition. The whole proceedings of Congress are revolutionary, 'outside of the Constitution,' as Thad. Stevens says, and will have but one result, and that is the destruction of the Government. For one, I will never consent to let negroes make laws for me, nor to let men legislate for me who are elected by negro votes. Unless I greatly err, the great mass of the people will never sanction this lawless policy which sets the Constitution aside, establishes pure military tyranny at the South, and negro dominion over white men, women and children to aid Radicals in retaining office. Any people who will sanction such outrages are not fit to be free.

I trust no New York politician will sanction negro suffrage in any shape whatever. It will, if forced upon the Southern people, result in a war of races, and in the destruction of the government. Thousands of good men have despaired of the Republic who are now inspired with fresh courage to make the combined struggle in the cause of the Union and Constitutional liberty. It is a holy cause.

For myself, I have accomplished all I desired, which was to revolutionize California, with Oregon and Nevada, and give an impulse to the Central States which would assist them to overthrow Radicalism there. Now if I could relese myself from official cares and return to my profession, I should derive far more pleasure from doing so than I have done from the honor conferred on me in so flattering a manner by the people. My 'ruling passion' at the present is to restore to the South, peace and harmony to the country, and to get out of political life.

Very truly yours,
H. H. HAIGHT."

THE NAPOLEON CANNON.—A special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris of the Napoleon's new cannon, says: "It seems to be a sort of light revolving cannon. I suppose it is to be a surprise, like the rifled guns in the Italian campaign. The strangest stories are circulated about it; the Emperor is supposed to be himself the inventor, or, at least the joint inventor with the Colonel of Artillery, who had so much to do with the model gun of 1858, and who is supposed to have turned out these new weapons from his factory at Mendon. It is supposed there are a great number of sealed cases deposited some where or other, and each battallion is to be provided with two of them. Rumor says that the projectiles are not discharged by the force of gunpowder, but by some other agency, and that the effect is a shower of bullets. One would almost wish for a war, to see these new infernal machines.

THE U. P. R. R. Company recently sunk a shaft 540 feet deep, but failed to find water, and abandoned it, while a lucky sinker found a good well at the depth of twenty-six feet, who is now filling his purse by retailing the water at fifteen cents per bucket full.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.—The greater part of this able and patriotic document will be found in the MINER of to-day. Want of space prevents us from commenting upon it. We are indebted for the copy to the San Francisco Daily *Examiner*, of December 4th. It was telegraphed exclusively to the San Francisco *Times*.

CRAWFISHING.—Since the recent triumphs of the Democracy in the Atlantic States, Chief Justice Chase has, it is said, become very conservative. He now denies that he was in favor of universal negro suffrage in the Northern States. Well, a great many of his Radical brethren say the same thing, now that their pet scheme has been defeated by the people. The ungenerous loyal leaguers of the North have fastened the disgusting black devil-fish upon the people of their own flesh and blood in the South; crippled their energies and deprived them of liberty with hellishly devised military bills; overrun them with swarms of hungry Bureau men, strong-minded school-marms, and blood-thirsty lecturers, who have encouraged the negroes to murder the whites, and take possession of their property. No wonder that Chase should begin to back water. He sees that a large majority of the people of the North are not the base wretches the Radical leaders would have them be. They are not shameless enough to force others to swallow the abominable dose which they themselves have rejected, and they have informed Chase, Butler, Wade, and the whole brood of anarchists, that their villainous, cowardly, and monstrous doctrines will not be tolerated by them. Slink back to your kennels, you tramplers of the constitution of your country. The tide of reason has set in strong against you and will surely engulf the rotten ship of Radicalism. "Revolutions never go backwards." Seward's bell has ceased its tinkling, and those who packed muskets in the late war have the audacity to think and vote as they please. The handwriting is on the wall. Radicalism is about to peg out.

NOT CONQUERED.—The bold Wallapais, it would seem, are not yet conquered. Mr. Hardy, who ought to be a good judge of Indian character was, recently, of the opinion that this tribe of Indians was whipped, but it would appear as if they could stand a little more whipping. They have been on the rampage again, on the Hardyville road, notwithstanding the many sound drubbings Major Price's command has given them in the last three or four months. We admire their spirit, but d——n their judgment. They ought to know better than to cut up so. If the cusses would behave themselves, there would be no end to the nice red blankets Uncle Sam would give them; and the tobacco, and the old flint-lock muskets! But the varmints are not yet ready to lay down their arms and "swear." It must be that they are afraid to trust the party in power and its reconstruction committee. Last week, a good sized crowd of the red mokes made a descent upon the mail station at Beale Springs, and shot several head of horses and mules which were fastened in the corral. One of the soldiers, who was out hunting, came very near going to kingdom come. An Indian sent a bullet after him that came mighty nigh cooking his goose. They also paid their respects to Camp Willows, and stole seven head of horses from that place. Were it not for Lieutenant Hasson, the mail would not have come in even on Sunday. That officer furnished the rider, Mr. O'Donnell, with a mounted escort, and enabled him to come through, which he could not have done but for the Lieutenant, as the horses belonging to the men detailed for escort duty had been shot. The Lieutenant had been out on a scout, and got back to the road shortly after Mr. Wallapai had finished "cavorting" around the Springs and Willows. We understand that Lieutenant Hasson and command will be in Prescott in a few days, on their way to Fort McDowell. The Lieutenant and his command will be heartily welcomed in Prescott. They deserve the gratitude of all Arizonians (except that of the natives,) for the manner in which they have expounded the riflical doctrine to the untutored savage.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.—In the recent fight between a party of Pike men and a party of Indians, near the whose name, on Williams' Fork, one man, was killed, and have been unable to learn, severe wound. Murray received a

NEW towns are constantly springing up along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D. This is the road that will traverse Arizona.

LOCAL NEWS.

CONTINUES TO PAY.—The ravine recently discovered by Messrs. England and Bridges, four and a half miles south of Prescott, is shelling out well. Judge Brooks, our worthy Judge of Probate, panned out, in one day, recently, $5. Some fifteen or twenty men are now at work there, making good wages.

DEPUTY SHERIFF BEHAN and Mr. James Grant are out at the Willows, on the Hardyville road. Mr. Grant left town on Monday, alone; Mr. Behan started same day. Their business is somewhat similar—to gobble up the property of a certain individual who, we are informed, is indebted to Mr. Grant, and also to Henderson & Co. The Deputy Sheriff intended attaching said property, for Henderson & Co. Mr. Grant, should he arrive first, will save him that trouble. Both gentlemen are good horsemen, and we are anxious to learn which of them arrived first.

P. S.—We learn that the Sheriff beat the race. Johnny "surrounded" Grant, reached his destination first, and attached the property. The laugh is against Grant this time.

THE PLACERITAS.—Bill Randall and —— McClure are anxious to get a few placer miners to go in with them and work the placeritas near Walnut Grove. Randall is stopping at Kirkland Valley, and McClure is at Wickenburg. They say five dollars per day is the least amount any man need make in these diggings.

MR. JAMES FARRISH, of San Francisco, accompanied Mr. Reed to this place from the city, for the benefit of his health, and to see Arizona When he left 'Frisco he was in very poor health, but since breathing the pure air of Arizona, he is as long-winded as Selaya and as strong as Hercules. He recently rode out to the "Sterling" mine, and examined that rich institution. He says it far surpasses all the stories he heard about it before coming here. Richer sulphurets, and more of them, cannot be found in any other known ledge. He will visit other mines before leaving, and it is quite likely he will give his impressions of matters and things in Arizona to some of the city papers for publication. He is a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in California. His brother is a member of the present State Legislature; he himself is well known in the business circles of the State, and his word in regard to our country and its resources will be believed by the merchants and business men of the metropolis of the Pacific. Show him around.

"UNCLE" JOHN ROBINSON and "General" P. McAteer, of Kirkland Valley, were in town this week, attending to business. They are ancient Arizonians, and, consequently, tip-top fellows. They grumbled considerably because they do not receive the MINER regularly, but that is not our fault.

WELL DRESSED MEN.—Henderson & Co. have bedecked several of our bachelor friends in a gorgeous manner. They have changed the whole "face of nature" on some of the rusty, crusty old boys so effectually that their mothers would not recognize them. Our Jenkins says that pink satin velvet vests trimmed with feathers, fifty-handled coat-tails, corn-cob colored pantaloons, with buttons on 'em sulphuret-shaped head, and goat gloves, are all the go. Satan, incarnate

CHRISTMAS.—Wednesday next, December 25th, will be the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Christians, in every clime and country honor this day above all others, and pass it in devotion and joyfulness. We hope our readers will make the best use of the day possible under the circumstances. We wish each and all of them a merry Christmas.

GENERAL M DOWELL and party returned to Fort Whipple on Thursday, from Camp Lincoln, on the Rio Verde. In going from Whipple to Lincoln, the packers belonging to the party saw and fired upon some Indians. General Devens, Majors Price and Clendennin accompanied Gen McDowell. The General started, yesterday morning, for Fort McDowell. We understand that General Crittenden has applied for leave of absence, and that General Devens is to be district commander, with headquarters at Fort Whipple.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE will be given by the O'Neil Dramatic Association, in the new theatre, at Camp Lincoln, Rio Verde, on Christmas night, December 25. The Association is made up of old New York actors, who understand the business and are well up in their parts. The performance on this occasion will consist of the three act drama of Rory O'Moore, and the laughable farce of The Happy Man. Singing and dancing will also be indulged in, and a merry time is anticipated. It is a free thing, and the boys wish us to extend a general invitation to the citizens of Prescott. It is the intention of the Association to give several performances in Prescott soon, commencing about New Year's. Dan Roth, a first-class minstrel, is connected with the Association.

NEW MILL.—Bowers Bros. have erected and put in operation, on Granite Creek, a short distance above Prescott, a mill which is capable of grinding into meal one ton of corn per day. It is run by water-power. The buhr-stones were found near Mr. Simmons's ranch, and answer the purpose very well. Messrs. Blair & Elliott erected this mill, and, we are informed, made a good job of it.

ERROR.—We were in error, last week, when we stated that Hon. Jas. S. Giles had sold his ranch to Mr. Puntney. We now understand that Mr. Lew. Alters is the man that purchased it. Since making the sale, Mr. Giles has changed his mind with regard to going East this winter, and will fight it out on this line another season. But we rather guess our friend Giles will "count the days" between now and the time of his going It's a fearful thing to be in love with a lady a thousand miles or more away from you, yet "while there's life there's hope."

MAJOR KRAUSE, who has been to California, arrived at Fort Whipple on Wednesday last.

THE WEATHER has not recently been quite so equable as we have been used to. For a couple of days back rain has fallen occasionally. Sore throats and colds are afflicting everybody, and drug store people are looking cheerful again.

MESSRS. HARDY AND KNOTT have gone home to Hard-ville.

LIVELY.—Times were lively in town during the early part of the week, owing to the arrival of a large number of freight trains from La Paz, with goods for our merchants, and supplies for Fort Whipple. Werninger's and Iager's trains were loaded with Government freight, principally. The train of Campbell & Buffum was laden with a large stock of clothing, dry-goods, groceries and provisions, for their store in Prescott The teams of Messrs. Fenton, Stevens, and Goodman, brought goods for Henderson & Co, Ravena, and Wormser & Co. The latter firm forwarded 20,000 pounds of corn to Wickenburg, by the trains of Iager, and Fenton All of the wagons started back to La Paz on Wednesday last.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—General Palmer and the surveying parties have gone to the Big Colorado. The General made a thorough exploration of the country between Prescott and the Little Colorado, and, we are informed, was highly pleased with it He found easy passes through the Tonto Hills and the Mogollone Mountains His party met the main party of explorers near the Little Colorado. From there they intended following the Beale route, between the San Francisco Mountain and Bill Williams Mountain, to the Big Colorado. It was the intention of the General to return to Prescott before leaving the Territory for San Francisco and the East. Of course, we do not know which route—Beale or Chavez—will be selected by the Company. Probably the General will give us some information in regard to the matter when he returns.

THE MAIL arrived on Wednesday morning, several hours ahead of time.

FREE FIGHT.—Some soldiers belonging to the escort that came in with Major Krause got on a bender on Wednesday evening, and in returning from town to the post, engaged in a pistol skirmish, which resulted in two of them getting wounded. One was carried off the entry field by his comrades; the other was found next morning by some citizens,

Stretched out, like a warrior taking his rest
On the ground where the bullet had tumbled him

MR REED started out to the Sterling mine yesterday, to commence operations.

NOYES & CURTIS are taking very rich rock out of a Chase lode, in the Hassayampa District

FIRE [illegible] the Arizona Brewery [illegible] Hook and Ladder Company was prompt on the ground and the fire was put out without doing any damage

MORE JUMPING.—Mr Sanford, we are informed, has jumped [illegible] of Pinal Chief [illegible] town [illegible] ploughing [illegible] P. Moore [illegible] and [illegible] have been [illegible] posted [illegible]

FIRE VERDE [illegible] from all [illegible] by Mr Irwin Davis of San Francisco [illegible] the happy [illegible]

BEWARE of the man who belongs to both political parties. He must be a traitor to one or the other, sure. Every man has a mind of his own, and should think for himself. There is a wide and [illegible] a man has a [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA PACKET STEAMER has been [illegible] after [illegible] without [illegible] way. Hereafter, masters of vessels [illegible] pay a stamp duty of six dollars on every cabin ticket sold by them; [illegible] every second cabin ticket, and two [illegible] every steerage ticket.

AT latest accounts, the capital of Arizona was stuck in the mud somewhere between Wickenburg and the Pima Villages It was stretched out like a comet, the head being at the villages and the tail forty or fifty miles in its rear.

ARMS AND NAVY, OR TAO FACILE DANCE There is a certain official in Arizona who can dance this dance in a bewitching manner, but somehow or other it looks so much like a [illegible] very readily. Close the bars of your visor

THE Capital Menagerie will shortly be exhibited in Tucson to an admiring audience of natives of Sonora. Price of admission—one vote for Delegate in Congress. Front seats reserved for "native volunteers;" back seats for Cal. volunteers and regulars.

MISSING.—What has become of the Tucson *Arizonian*? We have not had the pleasure of gazing upon its beautiful "mug" for several weeks past. Has the great organ of the "Centre" of brimstone collided against an adobe or run afoul of a cactus? Speak, Sydney, do!

NOT VISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE.—The amount of good Governor McCormick has done for Yavapai county.

WHY are Democrats like dead crows? Because they remind us of the lost caws.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

No doubt of it We suppose you mean the cause of the nigger, which your party has been advocating so long, and which you recently lost.

MAKING HIM FRIENDS.—Gov. McCormick makes it a point to tell people that the course the MINER is pursuing is making him friends. Well, if that is so, it suits us, for we don't like to see a Governor without friends, but from what we can learn, our course is making him friends over the left.

NAUGHTY BOY.—Governor McCormick has gone to Pima.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may however find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science is, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, but it has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficient constitution and free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental laws When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the States to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and secure the benefits of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensible. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligation to the Constitution, to withhold my assent; and it is, therefore, a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon me, as the President of the United States, by the Constitution to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people of questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that, at the present time, there is no Union as our forefathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only when all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, where one State is as free as any other to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central government are strictly confined to matters of national concern, and apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact, and I must [illegible] the restoration of the States to their proper relations with the Federal Government, and [illegible] according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing we could hope for. [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

It [illegible] whether or not it was proper to [illegible] most decisive constitutional [illegible] As long as one or more of the parties to the compact shall be willing to perish together [illegible] and greater calamities [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] restoration seems perfectly [illegible] application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is [illegible] by physical force, military or their necessity, [illegible] which can prevent obedience to the Constitution under North or South, all the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law, the Courts may be everywhere open, and if open their process would be unimpeded; crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authority in a manner entirely practical [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed unless those who exercised its power have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my conviction without reserve, though with a becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. These convictions are not only unchanged but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duty to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the national Union. When did they cease to be so? The ordinances of secession adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battlefield was not the triumph of its lawless principle, nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect either directly or indirectly of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together. That is a power that does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor as well as myself, and the heads of all the Departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly in *banc* and elsewhere exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless the States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for the other States; and they are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government—which is clear and unquestionable—to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution, we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate them merely because it seems to confine our power within narrower limits than we would wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, nor is it a question of party predominance; but of duty, of high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who execute solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CONGRESS.

The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration, which though not of a temporary aspect, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of January, 1861, Congress passed by an unanimous vote of both Houses that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the rights and dignity of States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who voted in it, any more than in other cases the members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted; but it was a solemn public official pledge of the national [illegible] cannot imagine upon what [illegible] it is to be justified [illegible] we are not bound to [illegible] with rebels. Let it be remembered [illegible] was not made to rebels only, [illegible] of the men in the South were [illegible] it, and hundreds in [illegible] their lives in the behalf that [illegible] It was made on the [illegible] great battle of the war [illegible] lost. All patriotic and [illegible] saw the necessity of giving [illegible] and believed that [illegible] would end in disaster to [illegible] Having given that assurance in the sincerity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a [illegible] of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men It would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

REASONS FOR REPEAL OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS—THEIR UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the Acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the Acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of these acts, I need do no more than to refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that Congress is not authorized to dictate what alteration shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States to control the elections of State Legislators and State officers, Members of Congress and Electors of President and Vice President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege. To dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any of its branches. Not being granted we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict from the Constitution, which forbids us to do what it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use, does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of all free governments, in all ages, have worked out their designs against public liberty and private rights. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated

power is always unlimited and unrestrained. the acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor arrested without a judicial warrant, nor punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual; yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot, in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free Government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon the few individuals alone but upon whole masses of the people, including the millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constantly inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or Districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequence of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent; many keep their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offense, a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into the rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as their character and temper, but these acts of Congress confound them altogether in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities for offences committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world, but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men.

DANGER OF NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The primitive justice of the age, especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people without distinction to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with every individual, confines itself to the form of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a Constitution triumphant in war and unbroken in peace is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a great evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worst. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure, when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

INCAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

It is avowedly the object of these laws, to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority, at all elections in Southern States. This to the minds of some persons is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong, because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come about. In this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race, therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by Act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a Government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed that they should govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State, have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of Government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well, for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NEGRO AND FOREIGN VOTER.

Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had been in actual existence for generations, to-day they are free men, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are not the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle, and the enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution, inherited from our forefathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, who may not comprehend by previous habits and opportunities how to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally destroy its power, for it may be assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage, must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the exhortation of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen, but the transfer of our political inheritance to them, would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. The plan of putting the Southern States wholly and the General Government partially in the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is vain to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly, we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics, will prevent an amalgamation of them together in one mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will go over with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interests, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry destroyed, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

THE COST OF THE PRESENT PLAN.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, will aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in, it will add largely to the list of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of the negro governments when they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves, without military power; they are wholly incapable of holding in subjugation the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress, whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of free institutions. Habitual violations of prescribed rules which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861 will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises, besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may so seem, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influences on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular voice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be retrieved until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and honor, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

THE VOICE OF THE ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming forces. It cannot have escaped your attention, that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States with military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of a free government in their own hands, and transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully overpowered. Every wilder passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world. How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing unconstitutional acts of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and feel extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution, by the supreme legislative authority, and regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce a violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simple civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self defense in all the Northern States; they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury, and colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and, if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and taxpayers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the high handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. This system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office Bill, which has almost entirely destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer may be incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defeat of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case, the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor; the prosecution to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal; it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proofs. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence shall support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the meantime risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear the complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should compel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the point of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some period of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so treated as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect, for the present Senate; but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them; they are given merely as a trust for the public benefit—sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majority and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint; therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which in its opinion were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

Eastern Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Senate adjourned, and immediately called the session of the Fortieth Congress.

Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a bill for the establishment of a national school of mines.

Gen. Negley was arrested as a Fenian in Sligo, Ireland yesterday.

Bill introduced in Congress to grant Goat Island to the Western Pacific Railroad.

Nugent, of California, Mowry, of Arizona, and Kilpatrick, of Chicago, named for the Mexican Mission.

Nov. 28.—Brevet Major Generals McDowell, Rousseau, Schofield, Ord and Canby are assigned to duty according to brevet rank.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—The trial of Jeff. Davis is postponed until the fourth Wednesday of March next, and the bail is extended until that time.

A. C. Hunt has been appointed Governor of Colorado.

GREENBACKS.—The rate for receiving greenbacks for the current month has been fixed by the United States Internal Revenue Assessor of San Francisco, at 73 cents.

THE California Legislature met at Sacramento on Monday, Dec. 2d. B. F. Washington, V. E. Howard, Eugene Casserly and J. P. Hoge, were in the city pressing their claims for the U. S. Senatorship.

HORACE GREELY refuses the appointment of Minister to Austria.

THE City of Los Angeles, California is now lighted with gas, which, according to the *News*, is manufactured from asphaltum taken from the hills near that city.

RAILROAD.—A company are now perfecting their incorporation, with a view of building a railroad, by which speedy connection will be formed between this city and the Bay of San Pedro. The names of the incorporators will, we understand, be made public in a few days.—*Los Angeles News, Dec. 12.*

TROOPS FOR ARIZONA.—The Los Angeles *News*, of Dec. 12th, says: Two hundred regulars came down on the steamer, last week, from San Francisco. They will proceed to Arizona as soon as transportation can be obtained.

FARE.—By the Nicaragua steamer to-morrow: First cabin, $75; second, $50; steerage, $25.—*S. F. Examiner, Dec. 3.*

THE San Bernardino *Guardian*, of Dec. 7th says: Last Saturday Col. Dent, who had arrived here the previous evening, started for La Paz. He was accompanied, we understand, by his son, Mr. Phelps, and others. Mr. Frink took the party in charge, and will carry them through in good shape. He is now well equipped, with his new buggies, for transporting passengers comfortably and expeditiously.

This week we had the arrival among us, on their way to different parts of the State, of quite a delegation from Arizona—Mr. Borger and family; Mr. Dickson and family; Messrs. Gage, Cullumber, Wells, and Williamson were among the number, old friends whom we were heartily glad to greet. The party arrived here in good health, and have generally taken their departure for their respective points of destination. Mr. Borger and one or two others will return to the Territory.

THEY have so odd an idea of amusement out in Arizona that if anybody is *blasé* on the subject here in civilized regions, he cannot do better than go there for a change. The Prescott paper records "a row between T. W. Rusk, our worthy hotel keeper, and one Ward," commencing by "a fistic round in Rusks own bar room," continued by Rusk's "procuring a pistol and advancing upon Ward's position. Ward, not being armed, fell back to Wise & Wheat's saloon," and secured a pistol, "when the engagement became general, until Ward's pistol refusing to revolve, he effected a further retreat to the saloon of Goodwin & Saunders, Rusk followed up in order of battle"—and so on. For such persistent "worthy hotel keepers" and others, a sort of portable, perpetual-motion pistol ought to be invented, after the style of Napoleon's new crank artillery. It is a pity to spoil sport by having a sulky pistol.—*New York Times.*

You are on the wrong scent. The Prescott paper has not recorded anything of the kind as occurring in Prescott. The affair you speak of, if our memory serves us, happened in "Tucson," not in Prescott. Please do the citizens of Prescott the favor to correct your misstatement.

BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN.—A new repeating shot-gun has lately been invented, which shoots four times in as many seconds, by discharging and cocking. The magazine has then to be filled up and the gun is ready to discharge four shots more. It is said to be very simple, and weighs six and one-half pounds.

Arizona Miner.

San Francisco Agency.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

"Waiting for the Morning."

"I am waiting for the morning,"
The languid sufferer said,
As, worn with pain and weariness,
She lay upon her bed;
"I am looking at the eastern skies,
To watch the early dawn;
Oh, give me patience, blessed Lord,
While waiting for the morn.

"I am waiting for the morning;
To-night I cannot sleep;
I'm listening to the first bird-note
To break the silence deep;
I am watching for the twitter
On leafy bough and spray,
And praying still for patience,
While waiting for the day.

"I am waiting for the morning,
I long to see the sun
Come forth in golden glory,
His daily course to run—
To watch him from the hill-tops
Dispelling shades of night,
And beaming on my patient eyes,
While watching for the light."

And thus "waiting for the morning,"
The weary sufferer lay,
And saw the golden glories
Of a never ending day.
While gazing at the eastern skies,
Before the early dawn,
Her Saviour sent and called her home,
While waiting for the morn

—*American Messenger.*

The Last Word.

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset, all stands fast;
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans, and swans are geese,
Let them have it how they will!
Thou art tired; best be still!

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee,
Better men fared thus before;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged and broke at last

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall.

—*Mathew Arnold.*

It is reported that a Yankee has become supreme ruler of the Isle of Borneo.

All Mexican citizens, by a recent decree, are obliged to serve in the army for five years.

Two negroes in South Carolina were drawn to serve on a jury. The intelligent voters were so frightened at it that they took to the swamp and have not been seen since.

Gen. Wood says, in writing from Brazil, that the ladies on being introduced to a stranger, insist on being embraced, "heart throbbing against heart." Ho! for Brazil!

Out of a total white vote of 10,051 in Richmond at the recent election, only 51 white men voted with the blacks against their own race. These 51 are what the Radicals would call the "loyal" whites of the city.

The way they weigh hogs in Kansas is as follows: They first tie the hog to one end of a rail, balance the rail on the fence with rocks tied to the other end, and then guess how much the rocks weigh.

The Chicago (Rep.) *Journal* says: "It is reported that Mrs. Lincoln is actually preparing to publish a book. Miss Olive Logan, the New York actress and writer, is said to have been engaged to assist her in the literary labor."

Newspaper Sold.—The *Evening Star*, of Washington city, changed hands October 31, Mr. W. D. Wallach having sold it to the firm of Noyes, Baker & Co. for $100,000. Fourteen years ago he bought it for $1,000.

Vote of Cities.—At the election held on Tuesday, November 5, there were polled in city of New York 112,248 votes. In the city of Brooklyn 51,037 votes. In the city of Newark 14,496 votes. In the city of Boston 16,586 votes. In the city of Baltimore 24,670 votes.

A new Democratic paper, *The Telegraph*, is to be started in New York by leading financial men and institutions, which foresee ruin in a further indulgence of Radical rule. The joint capital invested is six hundred thousand dollars, with a readiness to increase to any amount.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* thinks the question of "Who was Junius?" conclusively settled. He writes: "The work commenced by the late Mr. Joseph Parkes, upon the authorship of the Junius letters, has been completed by Herman Merivale. In his book it was proved that Sir Philip Francis was Junius. The direct evidence is surprisingly strong; but the collateral evidence is conclusive. The letters of Sir Phillip to his daughter would be sufficient to set this old literary dispute at rest."

The Highest Mountain in the United States.—Much has been said and written concerning the height of the various grand mountains on the continent and in the Territories of the United States. The claim has been made for Mount Hood, which was asserted to be 22,000 feet in height, but recent actual surveys made it only 11,600 feet according to one, and 12,500 according to another. Mount Shasta is now ascertained to be 14,440 feet in height, by actual measurement, and Professor Whitney says that there are two peaks in the northern part of the Sierra Nevada range, on the border between southern Nevada and California, which are from 16,000 to 17,000 feet in height, though they have not been measured. Mount San Francisco, in Central Arizona, is estimated at 13,000 feet, but has, I believe, never been ascended, and it is the opinion of many that it is higher than any of the others, and, for myself, I am strongly inclined to that belief. It is a wonderful mountain, with three great peaks, one of which is the crater of an extinct volcano, broken down on one side, out of which flows a branch of the little Colorado. He who first scales its snow-clad sides and reaches the summit, will look down on the home of the Aztec race of the 15th century, and behold a vast extent of country as yet untrodden by the foot of civilized man.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The San Francisco mountain is about sixty miles north from Prescott, and is really of colossal size and towering height. It is, at the present writing, entirely covered with snow. We believe the mountain has been climbed by a few adventurous immigrants, but we do not think that its altitude has ever been correctly taken. It must be very high. The mountain range at the foot of which Prescott stands, is certainly over 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and yet no snow has fallen upon it this season, while the San Francisco peaks have been enveloped in white for months past. Who knows but that in addition to having the finest climate, the richest mines, the greatest amount of timber, agricultural and grazing lands of any Territory of the United States, we have not also the highest mountain? If the San Francisco don't fill the bill, maybe the monster White Mountain, 150 miles east of it, will.

Not Posted.—Somebody not well posted, went to say good bye to Gov McCormick, and found that he had been on the road three days. In returning to town somebody got off the trail into the willows growing between town and the Governor's house and soliloquized thusly. "So Gov you have been [hic] gone three days. All the great [hic] bodies of nature move in [hic] silence. I hope the [hic] climate and cheap living away down [hic] south in Pima will enable you to let us know [hic] when you come back, to what political party you belong. I hope you will not hurt us more than you can [hic] help. You are not much missed, [hic] certain, or I should not be lost in these [hic] willows going to say good bye to you when you are three days on your [hic] journey.

Horace Greeley preaches a very good sermon to young men in the *Ledger*, concerning the evils of running into debt. The whole article is exceedingly interesting, but the following paragraph will not only bear printing but reading twice:

"Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support and solace of my declining years, the lesson which I would have most earnestly sought to impress upon them is—'Never run into debt!' Avoid pecuniary obligation as you would pestilence and famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe any man a dollar.'"

The Poisoning Affair.—The *Mariposa Mail*, of November 21, says that Adelia Seale (widow of the deceased) and A. M. Swaney had an examination before Justice McVicker on a charge of murder in poisoning the late James W. Seale. The parties were committed for trial, and the application for bail denied. Subsequently application was made to district Judge Deering to admit the parties to bail. Before a hearing was had the application in behalf of Swaney was withdrawn; but Mrs. Seale was admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars. The *Mail* very properly declines to comment on the nature of the testimony, and leaves the guilt or innocense of the accused to be determined by the court and jury.

The following item is from the Denver *News*: The citizens of the new Sweet water mining district, near the South Pass, met in mass meeting on the twenty-third ultimo, and passed resolutions organizing a county called Carter, and named its boundaries as follows On the north by Montana Territory; on the south by Colorado and Utah, on the west by Utah and Idaho; and on the east by the 104th degree of west longitude. We are informed that a new tri-weekly paper is to be started in a few days at Hays City, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway. Eastern Division. Shaffenburg's National Park has been officially recommended for the headquarters of the military district.

The Indians present at the grand peace pow-wow on the banks of the Medicine Lodge had fifteen thousand horses with them. The grass in the immediate vicinity of the camp disappeared as if by magic.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

Call the attention of the public to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

Has just received, from California, and is selling for cash a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES, CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH, SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE, MINERS' and JOINERS' TOOLS, COOKING STOVES, LAMPS, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco issued
Prescott, July 1, 1867

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

He invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash
Prescott, August 10, 1867

The Indianapolis *Herald* has an odd way of putting things. Here is a specimen:

A Fort Wayne citizen returned to his home one day last week, and found a pair of pants (inclosing one hundred and fifty pounds of fat young man) in his wife's bedroom. He kicked the doeskins into the street, knocked his wife down with a hatchet, and broke five of her ribs."

The New York *Herald* says that the desire to force to the surface a vast negro element—untrained, uneducated, unfitted to control themselves, much less legislate for those who set them free—is the modest phase of a revolution which is urged on with a partisan violence which forgets, in its present success, that it must bring a reaction that will be terrible to both black and white.

To Preserve Pegged Boots and Shoes.—It is said that if pegged boots are occasionally dressed with petroleum between the soles and the upper leather, they will not rip. If soles of boots or shoes are dressed with petroleum they will resist wet and wear well. The pegs it is said, are not effected by dryness after being well saturated with the liquid.

Disease is simply obstruction. The man who can touch the bottom of his lung with a bit of fresh air, and the end of his toe with a little blood, may laugh at the doctor and break off acquaintance with the undertaker. He is sure of getting into the nineties.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

Takes this method of informing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,

The largest and best stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona

A. BARNETT.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

The Miner office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,

Prescott, A. T."

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., there will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the city of Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, the following described real property to-wit

200 undivided feet of the Valenciana lode, in the Bradshaw Mining District, Yavapai County, belonging to Pablo Peralta,

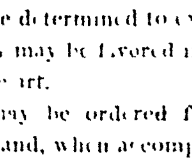
200 undivided feet belonging to Miguel Peralta,
300 undivided feet, belonging to Juan Peralta,
100 undivided feet, belonging to Adolpho Alviso
And 200 undivided feet, belonging to Ambrosio Quintero,

The same being a ledge or lode of mining ground situate in said Mining District and County

The said sale will take place under a power of sale contained in a certain written instrument executed by said parties on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1865, mortgaging the said property to William T Flower, at La Paz, Yuma county, in said Territory, and which said power of sale contained a provision for a public sale, on thirty days' notice, at said Court House

Prescott, November 18, 1867
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the Lowest Rates.

Veterinary.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire

JAMES D MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug 10, 1867. 14-6m

500,000 SHINGLES

For sale cheap, for cash. Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN, At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands*, thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is all we ask to make. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published 2 vols 8vo sheep Price $15.

To the Profession, County Officers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. Forms of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time and money have been expended to make the book, and the blanks such as would commend them to those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory

H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the Old Democratic Ensign through the dark period of our country's misery until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage. That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers, and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty-Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

The Weekly Examiner is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 177 F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
James E. McCaffrey, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867. NO. 36.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50.
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Each additional half square and square, same rate.
Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.
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Publishers and Proprietors.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, ... WM. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, ... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F. PIATT,
Sheriff, ... A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, ... JOHN P. BOURKE,
County Treasurer, ... WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ... E. W. WELLS JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Gideon Cornell, John G. Campbell, F. H. Wunderlich.
Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Samuel E. Blair, George W. Barnard.

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Governor ..... Richard C. McCormick,
Secretary ..... James P. T. Carter,
Assistant Secretary ..... Henry W. Fleury
Chief Justice ..... William F. Turner,
Associate Justice ..... Henry T. Backus
" " ..... Harley H. Carter,
Surveyor General ..... Laurens Upson,
Marshall ..... Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs ..... George W. Dent,
Assessor of Internal Revenue ..... Henry A. Bigelow,
Collector " " ..... Levi Bashford,

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Adjutant-General ..... William H. Garvin,
Delegate in Congress ..... Coles Bashford,

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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

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OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,
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E. DARLING,
PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Prescott Advertisements.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT,

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of
Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits,
Overcoats, Mission Goods,
Blankets, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Confectionery,
Stationery, Nuts,
Figs, Raisins,
Meerschaum and Patent Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Novels,
Playing Cards, Colt's Pistols.
Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges,
Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choic supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashimere,
Merino, and Foielard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckabeck Towels,
Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers,
Insertings, Edgings,
Elastics Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton, Blonde, Saxony and Bugle Lace,
Coverlets, Skirts,
Sewing Silk Barege,
Lawns, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc., etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints, ... 25 cts.
French " ..... 37½ cts.

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling" is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store

Corner Gurley and Granite streets.

Prescott, Nov. 30, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

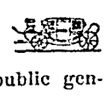
RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good



SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

oc19-3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality ..... 30 " "
Clear Lumber ..... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco,
Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBlic to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, ... Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
PICKLES,
CRACKERS,
BUTTER,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS.
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,

Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Miscellaneous.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New

Illustrated Bible Dictionary.

(Complete in One Volume.)

THIS DICTIONARY EMBODIES THE result of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative.

Ladies, retired clergymen, school teachers, farmers, students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county on the Pacific coast, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars apply to or address

"Subscription Department,"
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

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WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Mining News.

Walker's Camp.—Messrs. Fredericks and Winning called upon us last Sunday, and informed us that the miners were busily employed in working and taking out ore. N. A. French had worked another batch of refuse Tie-Tie rock, which paid very well—much better than he expected. Fredericks, Marsh, and Watson are taking rock from the Shamrock lode. Their team is constantly at work, hauling ore for the miners. Now that the wet season has fairly set in, we expect to hear of the starting of the several water-wheels that have been built during the past summer for the purpose of running arastras.

Big Bug District.—Workmen are now taking rock out of the 'Eugenie.' Work upon the 'Dividend' is progressing, and the mill will be started soon. We presume the late rains caused the creeks to rise, and of course placer mining will commence. It will be remembered that Mr. L. C. Gray, of the firm of Gray, Hitckcock & Co., of San Francisco, started for that city several weeks since for the sole purpose of bringing out with him, the well known miner and metallurgist, Mr. Küstel, who, we are informed, will take charge of Mr. Gray's mines. By late advices from the city, Mr. Küstel was ready to come down, and as Mr. Gray is a fast traveler, our citizens may look for these gentlemen soon. Mr. Borger will also return with them.

From the great knowledge of mines and mining possessed by Mr. Kustel, Arizonians expect that he will succeed in working, profitably, the rich, but rebellious ores of Big Bug district. The company has expended thousands of dollars in sinking and tunneling upon the Galena, Big Bug and Eugenie lodes, and in erecting a ten stamp mill, etc., without, as yet, receiving much recompense, and we hope these ledges will do the fair thing, and shell out freely, when properly worked, as we think they will be, when Mr. K. takes hold of them.

Wickenburg District.—Mr. Henry Wickenburg, the discoverer and locator of the great Vulture mine, arrived in Prescott on Christmas night. He was accompanied by Mr. Larkin, of Pima Villages, who came to Arizona with the "outfit," as some of our people call the corps of civil officers sent out from Washington City in '63, to rule over us. Mr. Wickenburg called upon us on Thursday last, and said that he and Mr. Bill Smith would soon be ready to start up their mill. They are having everything about it cleaned and fitted up in good running order; are hauling rock and wood, and, no doubt, when it does start, it will be made to hump itself night and day for a long time. We hope Mr. Wickenburg will take out money enough in six months to make him a millionaire, as he richly deserves a pile. He is the man who first had the courage and foresight to work quartz in this county, and by his untiring energy and perseverance, gave tone to and established quartz mining as a business in Central Arizona.

The 20 stamp mill of the Vulture Mining Company, Mr. W. informs us, is turning out piles of gold. Mr. Phelps, who purchased the claim owned by the V. M. Co., from Mr. Wickenburg, has returned to Arizona, and is now stopping at the mill, or, as some call it, "Vulture City." In order to guard against theft, we are told that the Company now use iron boxes, in which an *employe* at the mine locks up the rich pieces of quartz so as not to hold out too much inducement to teamsters and others to become thieves.

The health of Wickenburg has greatly improved, and business is very lively.

Mr Barnett, the boss merchant, and musical prodigy of the foot-hills, is doing a good business, selling goods to the Wickenburgers, and charming them with banjo-ical strains of delightful music.

GEORGE MONROE, a gentleman well and favorably known to most of the citizens of Prescott, has, in connection with another man, purchased or leased B. F. Jones' Hotel, and is running it for all it is worth. George served his country in Arizona, for four years, as a private in Captain Hargrave's Company; his modesty alone prevented him from being a "Gigadier-Brindle." He is a little cuss; but is every inch a man, and we predict for him a brilliant future and a rich reward in the hotel business. Go in, "Baily," you are a brick.

Hassayampa District.—Work on the 'Chase' lode is being steadily prosecuted. One of the shafts is now down about sixty feet, and the rock taken out of it is excellent. Messrs. Noyes & Curtis are, consequently, in high spirits, and believe they have struck it at last. Like Mr. Reed, these gentlemen have met with disappointments in mining, but by dint of sheer pluck and perseverance, it would seem as if they were now about to be rewarded for the capital and labor invested by them. We sincerely hope so, as better or more deserving men do not breathe the air of Arizona. Placer miners doing well. Plenty of water in creeks.

MR. WM. C. REED has again commenced work on the "Sterling" mine. He will first try a lot of tailings which are supposed to contain considerable gold. The engineers and carpenters are now at work, getting the mill in order, and so soon as he works the tailings, he will put miners to work getting out ore. Mr. Reed has tried this mine before, and from some cause, did not succeed in saving the gold. Since that time he has been to California, examined the various processes used in that State to work sulphuret ores, tested "Sterling" ore himself, and had others test it for him to his complete satisfaction. He had forty pounds of it ground in a Varney pan, which yielded $9,46, which would make the yield per ton, $473,00, proving, it as he confidently believes it to be, the richest mine in America. It is his intention, we understand, to first crush the rock in the battery, and then grind it as fine as possible in a Moore's pan. We earnestly hope he will be successful this time, and that his energy and perseverance will be amply rewarded, not merely for his own sake, but also for the sake of the hundreds of people this mine would in one way and another, support. It is within a short distance of Prescott, and its successful working would do more for Central Arizona in six month than the Capital has ever done for us. Let us encourage an honest and worthy man, as we believe Mr. Reed to be, and by so doing, advance the best interests of the Territory. Let no one throw cold water upon his efforts to develop this mine and build up the country because he was not at first successful. Hundreds of men with a thousand times more capital than he had to operate with, failed at first to make rich mines pay. Our ores are new, strange, and some of them very rebellious; our country is far away from foundries and workshops, and an operator has to wriggle and labor under disadvantages unknown to California, Nevada or Colorado operators. Let our people consider these things, be patient and hopeful, sink upon, or run tunnels in their ledges, encourage each other, and the good time will surely come. We have, in addition to scores of rich quartz mines, plenty of good agricultural and grazing lands, an abundance of timber, and the best climate on the continent, and with all these, it would be strange, indeed, if we do not soon take a big start on the road to prosperity "God helps those who help themselves."

MESSRS. RODDICK & YOUNG are making things boil over in the Hassayampa district. Roddick called into the office last Sunday for the MINER, and presented us with a beautiful specimen of silver rock taken out of their lode,—the "Chance," at a depth of forty-four feet. The pay rock is two feet in width; the rock is the most beautiful we have ever seen, and contains plenty of silver. One of them panned eleven ounces of silver and gold out of a panful of decomposed and crushed rock the other evening. There is no blow about this, it is as true as that George Washington was the greatest and truest patriot that ever God created. They have not, as yet struck water. Since writing the above, the boys have panned out over twenty-one ounces more.

Quartz Mountain District.—The new placers, four and a half miles south from Prescott, are shelling out first rate. One day last week, Messrs. England and Bridges cleaned up $23. Judge Brooks, A. B. Smith, and several others are making, every day, from three to six dollars to the hand. Of course this is not a very large sum, but it is much better to make this amount than to lie idle and wait "for the country to come out." Last Sunday we noticed several parties going out of town in the direction of the new diggings, with pack animals loaded with provisions, rockers, etc.

CHRISTMAS.—Another anniversary day of the birth of the "meek and lowly Jesus," has passed the threshold of Time, and is now among the things that were. Let us be grateful to the Supreme Being, the Giver of All Good, for prolonging our lives, and allowing us to roam at large a while longer, in search of honor, riches, pleasure and good-looking—quartz ledges. The time allowed a human being to exist upon this planet is, at most, but a brief period, and we should shape our actions and control our grasping and ambitious spirit in a manner that will give satisfaction to the Judge and Jury of the great high Court of Heaven, before whom we shall all appear and receive sentence on the last Judgment day. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," be virtuous, honest and truthful, and when the last trumpet shall wake up your cold corpus, and you appear before the Great Jehovah, your chances for being "angels in the skies" will be first rate. Try it.

GEO. W. DENT.—The Los Angeles *News*, a Democratic paper, endorses the Democracy of Hon. G. W. Dent; says he has been in public life in California; is a gentleman of ability, honesty and integrity, and recommends him to the people of this Territory as a fit man to represent them in Congress.

OUR Government is "trading" for the Danish Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies.

Address of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

The following address has been issued by the Democratic Resident Executive Committee at Washington, D. C.:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Patriotism and fraternal love unite their voices in calling upon every American freeman to remember that one day spent in the service of his country, may avert many days of national disaster and disgrace. The immediate present, fraught with the mightiest affairs of State, cannot be neglected by the supporters and defenders of constitutional law and liberty. The present involves a turning point in our history. A splendid and crowning victory for Democratic conservatism, stability, the integrity of our nationality, will render our progress in the march of nations equal and indivisible. It is not our object to specify in detail the reasons that ought to govern the action in this crisis of all sincere friends of the true principles of our Government. They are weighty and manifold. They appeal to the reason and judgment of the people with the same force and spirit which conquered the independence of America, sustained her honor and glory in 1812, added to her renown in 1846, and preserved her unity and integrity in 1861. It is our country calling upon her patriotic sons to do their duty It is our mother extending her hand to her children for support. He who refuses to heed the call, is unworthy of his share in the rich heritage of American freemen. Every recollection of the glorious past—every remembrance of the mighty deeds and mighty names of our heroes and martyrs—every consideration of the present—peace, concord, fraternity, union, prosperity, and happiness all demand that, in the hour of the coming action, every true soldier of American independence, of the Constitution, of liberty, and of law, shall be found in the line of battle. Strike the enemy by your votes with the strength of Jove. Let your blows through the ballot-box be sure and effective, and let Radicalism thus practically and effectually find its final death-blow and winding-sheet in the lasting memory of its many crimes

CHARLES MASON, Iowa, Chairman,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Pennsylvania,
HENRY W. HARRINGTON, Indiana,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Pennsylvania,
JAMES G. BERRETT, Washington,
JONAH D. HOOVER, Washington,
CORNELIUS WENDELL, Washington,
WILLIAM FLINN, Washington, Secretary
National Democratic Resident Committee.

OUTGOING SENATORS.—The term of twenty United States Senators expire in 1869 The successors of several will be elected this Winter We give the names of the outgoing Senators—Democrats in *italics*.

California, John Conness; Connecticut, Jas Dixon; Delaware, *George Read Riddle*; Indiana, *Thos A Hendricks*; Maine, Lot M Morrill, Massachusetts, Chas. Sumner; Maryland, *Reverdy Johnson*; Michigan, Zachariah Chandler; Minnesota, Alexander Ramsay, Missouri, John B. Henderson; Nevada, Wm. M. Stewart, New Jersey, F. T. Frelinghuysen; New York, E. D. Morgan; Ohio, Benj F Wade, Pennsylvania, *Chas. R. Buckalew*; Rhode Island, William Sprague; Tennessee, *David T. Patterson*; Vermont, Geo. F. Edmunds; West Virginia, Peter. G. VanWinkle Wisconsin, James R Doolittle, (J.)

Sodium Amalgam.

At the Dundee meeting of the British Scientific Association, Mr. Crookes being called upon for information in regard to the process for which he holds the English patent, deprecated the notion of an ordinary chemical action exerted by the sodium and declared it to be the cause of a serious error in the manipulations of many experimenters, who were led to introduce too much sodium, and thus to reduce the iron, copper, and lead which might be present in the ore, and load the mercury with base metals. If, however, only a trace of sodium were introduced (say 1 in 10,000, or 1 in 100,000) it acted physically rather than mechanically; it put the mercury into a highly electro positive state, and, by greatly widening the electric interval between this metal and gold, increased their mutual affinity. The discussion subsequently turning upon auriferous pyrites, Mr. Crookes remarked that the general opinion was, that gold did not exist in such ores as a sulpuuret, but in a metallic state; and that although mercury in its ordinary state could not extract the gold from pyrites, the addition of a trace of sodium conferred this property upon it; and in skillful hands it was easy to obtain almost the assay quantity of gold.

Commenting upon which, the *American Journal of Mining*, of New York City, says: "Mr. Crookes propounds his theory of the action of sodium, using, accidentally, almost the very words of a letter from Prof. Wurtz to Prof. Silliman, dated January 15, 1866." Prof. Wurtz says:

"The atoms of the quicksilver are, as it would seem, put into a polaric condition by a minute addition of one of those metals which range themselves toward the electro-positive end of the scale; so that its affinity for the more electro-negative metals is so greatly exalted that it seizes upon, and is absorbed by, their surfaces instantaneously."

Here is a hint which, sensibly seized and judiciously applied, may be turned to account by some of our practical miners. There are many among us who know what chemicals have been successfully used in separating gold and silver from sulphurets, but there are few who are not, in their manipulations of sulphuret ores, liable to err in respect of the *quantity* of the chemical agents to be employed.

THE wife of Senator James W. Nye, of Nevada, died in Oswego, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 9th.

Letter from Camp Miller.

CAMP MILLER, (*en route* to Reno,) A. T., December 2d, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Having seen an article in your paper which left our commandant in the hands of the Apaches, I write to inform your readers that he has returned in sound condition. The Tontos treated him honorably, in their style. Of course, he made a few presents, in the shape of blankets, to "Big Rump." The rest of the "Rumps" were rough at first, but finally smoothed down. They gave him lodging for the night, and sent him in on the day following, furnishing him with a respectable escort of their braves. The ladies of the tribe behaved very kindly and amiably, after their fashion; so much so, that their sex may be proud of them. By the way, they do not want female suffrage, as they consider that they are suffering enough already. They remarked that they were badly in want of white stockings and muslin.

The chief came in on the 26th ult., accompanied by some seventy of his tribe, mostly men, well armed.

On the 25th, the Paymaster arrived at the Camp, quite unexpectedly, but very welcome; and so were his greenbacks. The boys were soon engaged poke(r)ing them around; there being no "dew" in these parts, the "poker" will be hot for some time. In the fore part of the night, the Camp was treated to some vocal music, sounding from the cherry lips of that jovial gentleman, the Paymaster's Clerk. (May the mice never cut his strains!) The Apaches relieved him by giving us some of their "mountain airs," which were prolonged by their neighbors, the wolves, the latter keeping good time. The "reds" patronized and showed their appreciation of the whites' songs, by trying to imitate them, and giving a fearful yell between times; imagining, I suppose, that they were behind a herd of some horses they had "in their eye" These sons of "noble thieves" seem as much at home in this Camp as if they had a mortgage on us; and it is no wonder, as they have the soldiers to wait on them, carry them water, make their coffee, build shades for them, etc. They "live high" and are well petted by the officers; some of them so rank, that they often eat, smoke, and sometimes sleep, in their tent This is what some of the boys call civilizing Indians [illegible]. If they don't continue to live on us, they must be "Tontos" indeed This making a soldier wait on these insolent murderers before he waits on himself, and sometimes after a long day's work on the field, when he requires to make bread or something he really needs, (as we only get the afternoon of the day on which we mount guard, and sometimes not that, to attend to washing, cleaning, etc.,) is making the soldier look small in his own eyes and in the eyes of the destroyers. The lower the private soldier is made to appear, the officer also must descend, in proportion, in the estimation of the "warlike Indian." Perhaps some people think differently, but this is what the boys say. Dignity shown in dealing with Indians is not thrown away, but a man may lose it before meeting the "noble reds," and has to do the best he can without it. Such work as this makes soldiers down on the "reds" When this command left the Verde, they had an enemy in their front; the programme is now changed: the enemy are in our midst, in the shape of some seventy red rascals, with hands, perhaps, still warm with the blood of our comrades and countrymen. They have made no treaty yet. There is not even an interpreter here, to find out if they accept the terms of the order concerning them. Yet these Apaches, "renowned for their treachery," and well armed, are allowed to sleep all night in the midst of our camp of eighty five soldiers, who sleep in their shelter tents, at the mercy of these never-to-be-trusted savages. The boys call it taking a rattlesnake into your bed; if it does not bite, it it is not your fault. The usual number of men mount guard. The posts are on the outside of the camp, (with the exception of one to keep the dogs away from the Apaches,) and the enemy inside. The boys say that the millenium has come in Arizona. Some of the wags here say they never saw Indians preserved on coffee; however, it is being tried here, and the result so far is promising. The boys cook it for them; the Indians eat the sugar first, and then say the coffee would be improved by sweetening it. They are great smokers, and there being some philanthropic ones in good circumstances, the weed is supplied them. Blankets have become scarce since the millennium took place, and roast beef plentiful. The Indians have not brought their young ones or squaws into camp. Their movements are suspicious. Any one properly acquainted with the Indian character might make something out of them; but they will not make sound citizens while fed on gingerbread.

The weather is clear, and the nights mildly cold down here, and every one in passable health.

Wishing you prosperity and a Merry Xmas in Prescott, we will pass our's remaining in the hills. RENO.

CHRISTIAN FORGIVENESS.—President Johnson will soon issue a proclamation pardoning the Union soldiers for participating in the war.—*Stockton Independent.*

If he does, the California Democracy will throw him overboard *instantly.—S. F. Dramatic Chronicle.*

Would it not be better to send him to Alcatraz?

Letter from Tucson.

TUCSON, A. T., Dec. 10, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: It may interest some of your readers to hear a few words from this part of the world. I arrived here yesterday, after nine days' hard travel from Wickenburg, through a desert that would put the Sahara to shame. Tucson does not look like a capital city; but I can assure you that it is a capital place for flies, bad whisky, and frogs. I am told that a Frenchman would not need to spend a cent in a life time, here, for meat.

The most encouraging indication that I have found here, is the plentiful presence of good, substantial Democrats. I have also found one representative in the Fourth Legislature, who denies that he pledged himself to the support of the Governor for Delegate in Congress, and says he will support any good Democrat who is regularly nominated for that position. I am assured by some of the most prominent citizens of this place, that a regular Democratic nominee would receive twice as many votes as "Limber Dick" or any other man.

I think that moving the Capital to Tucson will be the death of the place; I judge so from the non-appearance of the *Arizonian.* Yesterday, I am informed, was the regular day of issue, but I have been at nearly all of the public places in the town, and as yet have not been able to find a copy. I saw plenty of MINERS lying around, but no *Arizonian.*

The Governor is expected here daily, with the Capital; but, ungrateful inhabitants! they are making no preparations at all to receive their most willing Governor. I am informed that some of the Tucsonites are getting sick of their bargain, and think they paid very high for their whistle. JEREMIAH, JR.

Not So.

As the *Alta California* has accused the MINER of fighting Gov. McCormick for his action in regard to the Capital, more on account of the politics of that gentleman than anything else, we print the following communication, gotten up and endorsed by several prominent Republicans of this place, to show the editor of the *Alta* that his statement is not true. Here it is:

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: The San Francisco *Alta*, commenting on the course of the MINER toward Gov. McCormick, says that it is caused by political antagonism. We think the *Alta* is mistaken. It may be that that influential paper has modes of information superior to those of Arizonians; but if the MINER has cause of hostility to the Governor because of his Republicanism, that fact has certainly been unknown to the Republicans of this section. When Governor (then Secretary) McCormick first came here, he was presumed to be a member of the Union party, and was elected a member of the Union League; but his extraordinary course soon necessitated his expulsion from that body. At no time since, has he acted in such a manner as to regain the confidence of Republicans. His course here has been one of continual political bartering and somersaulting; and decidedly the largest share of his endearments has been bestowed upon the Democracy. This course has alienated from him the respect and confidence of the earnest Republicans of this county; a fact which will be abundantly proven at the next election, should he (as he hopes) be presented as a candidate for Delegate. When he left our county, the exclamation of Macbeth,

"Hence horrible shadow! unreal mockery, hence!"

was that of nineteen-twentieths of our honest, genuine REPUBLICANS.

MASONIC.—The officers of Aztlan Lodge, No. 177, Free and Accepted Masons, were installed on St. John's Day, (December 27,) by J. T. Alsap, Past Master of the Lodge. This Lodge was first opened in August, 1865, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, with eight members. A new dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of California, in October following, the Lodge not asking for a charter. In October, 1866, the Grand Lodge of California granted a charter, and in December following, it was duly constituted under charter and the officers installed by Past Master John Martin. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of forty, of the most intelligent citizens of this vicinity.

STEAMBOAT ADAMS is on his way to the Territory, to run for Congress, as usual.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

ARRIVAL.—Charley Beach's train arrived in Prescott, from La Paz, on Tuesday last. By it Mr. Bashford received quite a stock of groceries and provisions, winter clothing, etc. Bowers & Bro. received a lot of flour. Wormser & Co. also received goods.

WILL MOVE.—We believe it is the intention of Mr. A. O. Noyes to move his mill from its present location on the Hassayampa, up that creek, to some convenient point near the Chase lode.

MR. JOHN BILLING, the competent, careful and tender-hearted Steward of Fort Whipple Hospital, came into our office on Sunday last, and placed us under obligations to him for the following items:

Private John Lee, of Co. B, Eighth Cavalry, who, it will be remembered, was, some time ago, shot in the corral, by Bugler King, of Co. I, same regiment, died from the effects of his wound on the 17th inst., and was buried in the military burying ground on the 18th.

There are now fifteen men in the Hospital, all of whom, save one, are rapidly recovering. This one was shot in a fracas in town several nights ago, and it is feared that medical aid cannot save him from the grasp of death.

Lieutenant Converse, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has recovered, and has gone to his post of duty, Camp Lincoln. The Lieutenant, several weeks since, was badly wounded in a fight with some Indians near Bowers' Ranch; and we are glad of his recovery. His excellent wife accompanied him to Lincoln.

SHOOTING.—We are one of those who think that a soldier, or any other man, has a right to shoot when he chooses, so long as he don't imperil life or limb by so doing; but we do think a man should be punished for shooting at random in the streets of a town, on a dark night. Now, on last Tuesday evening, as we were meditating silently, solemnly, and alone, in the MINER office, some valiant heroes from the Post, filled with rim and lager beer, jerked their six-shooters and opened fire upon our den. Imagining we heard a bullet whiz through the roof, above our head, we quickly changed our base, and intrenched ourself behind the stove-pipe, but the firing ceased, and the enemy passed on. We thought no more of the matter, and, indeed, had forgotten all about it, until H. Felt, the gentlemanly baker across the street from the MINER office, mentioned the subject, and said the soldiers thought that some one shot at them out of the office, and, of course, they felt in duty bound to return the fire. Well, that's all right, boys; but be a little more careful and sober next time. The only shots fired out of the MINER office are "squibs" at the radicals, His Excellency Richard C. McCormick, and the fellow who put the "highly colored" black sister to Mrs. Thad Stevens, and a picture of Lo! the d—d Indian, upon the Christmas Tree for us.

MR. ED. PECK has been in town for some days past, on a visit to his friends and relatives. He has been acting as guide at Camp Lincoln, Rio Verde, for some time past. He accompanied General Palmer from Camp Lincoln to the Little Colorado, and says the General was delighted with the country through which they passed. El. thinks the railroad will come down the Zuni river, strike southwest for the Mogollone range of mountains, and follow its summit to some point near the head of the Rio Verde. He informed us that, between the Little Colorado and Volunteer Springs, four men belonging to the surveying party strayed away from their comrades, and were lost in the wilderness for seven days, during which time they came nigh starving to death. They were fortunate enough to strike the wagon road and the party on the seventh day.

MR. JAS. S. GILES, who recently took a ride down Granite Creek, the stream upon which Prescott is built, tells us that he was greatly surprised at the amount of farming land upon this creek. He saw fully ten thousand acres of as good corn land as can be found in any country. It is his intention to take up a ranch at a point about twelve miles below Prescott, and plant big crops of corn, wheat, and vegetables, next spring. We hope others will do likewise.

SAD ACCIDENT.—It pains us to have to record the fact that Mr. Robert J. Osborn, an old citizen and miner of Yavapai county, was, a few days ago, severely injured by the premature discharge of a blast which he was engaged in tamping, in the "Chase" mine. The supposition is that detached pieces of rock coming in contact, struck fire, which communicated with the powder; the tamping rod which he was using was a wooden one. The rock in which he was blasting was decomposed, to which fact, we suppose, he is indebted for his life. As it is, his injuries are many and painful. His left arm is shattered, and there is danger that he may lose his eyesight. He is now at the Saw-mill, where he receives all the care and attention possible from Messrs. Noyes and Curtis, for whom he was working at the time the accident occurred. Dr. Kendall has extracted several pieces of rock out of his face and forehead, and will use his utmost skill to heal his wounds and preserve his eyesight. Our miners cannot be too careful while working with powder, tamping and firing off blasts, as the most careful and knowing of them are liable to meet with an accident some time or other. This is the third accident from this cause that has happened in this county within the last three months.

CELEBRATION.—Christmas Eve, Dec. 24th, the children of the Sabbath School assembled together, with their teachers, and a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Prescott and vicinity, in the new Court House, for the purpose of celebrating this time-honored anniversary. A tree had been erected and covered with every thing imaginable that was obtainable in Prescott. Although the night was dark and the ground muddy, the attendance was large. The exercises commenced with prayer by Mr. Head. Col. Baker, R. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Bashford, next sang a Christmas Hymn. Then followed an examination of Mrs. Turner's Sunday School class, by that lady. The children were very ready with their answers to Mrs. Turner's questions, and we must admit that they have learned a great deal since the starting of the school. The recitations, dialogues, etc., spoken by the children, were well received by the grown persons present, and the little ones performed their parts well, showing that those who had undertaken to instruct them had done so. After the exercises were concluded, Col. Baker and Mrs. Turner commenced distributing the "fruits of the tree" to young and old. Several splendid gifts were received by the young ladies, some of the old ones, and a few nice bachelors. Capt. Kendall, as "Father of the Birds," received a "handsome present of an ugly-looking owl." Schoolmaster McCaffry "got a beautiful sapling," or tear-producer. Mr. Ryan, a loving and picturesque young gentleman of "more as twenty summers," got the "mitten" from his inamorata. Several other gobblers, buzzards, peacocks, and mud-hens, were the recipients of side-splitting, ludicrous creations of mind and hands; but we, ourself, bore off the prize, by receiving a "carving" of the ugliest, blackest, nastiest negro wench we have ever beheld, with the following God-and-Morality-party legend written upon a slip of paper and pinned to the old gal's "bussum": "Female Suffrage and the Union Forever." Of course, we cannot find out who it was that sent us this old fetish-worshiping hag, and think whoever sent her made a slight mistake. Had he sent her to Thad. Stevens, there might have been some show for her, as she resembles Madam Thad. very much. But, joking aside, we are opposed to female suffrage, either white or black; believe a "union" of whites is a good thing, and go in for it; oppose the amalgamation of the white and black races; and offer our "wench" cheap for cash to Thad Stevens, Marshal Duffield, or any other fancier of raven-black beauty. Who will take her?

BALL AT MILLER'S.—We believe there was a ball, hop, or something of the sort, at Miller's Ranch, on Christmas night, and that our belles and beaus enjoyed themselves hugely on that occasion, from the fact that since that night we have heard several of our chivalrous young bloods talking about good time, splendid music, scientific dancing, hoop skirts, etc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fail not to read the new advertisements in to-day's paper. We have not time to speak of the quality of the goods advertised, the cheap prices, and the business tact and energy of the advertisers, but we would inform our readers that all their advertisements say is true. They are liberal advertisers, and, of course, liberal traders.

RAIN. It has rained more or less nearly every day and night since the date of our last issue, and at the present writing (Friday afternoon) it still keeps pouring down The creeks and gulches in this vicinity are filled with running water, and the ground is thoroughly soaked to the bedrock. There will be no scarcity of water from this time until the last of June next, and our miners will, we hope, make good use of the cleansing fluid.

INDIANS.—Messrs. Boggs and Osborn, while coming to town, a few days ago, saw and shot at some Indians between their homes on the Lower Agua Frio and Bowers' Ranch. Nobody was hurt.

UNWELL.—Recorder Bourke is sick with neuralgia.

NEW YEAR.—Wednesday next will be the first day of the year 1868, so with this issue we bid good-bye to 1867, and send in our card to 1868.

WHISKEY DRINKING.—Vallejo has forty-three drinking saloons; Oakland goes two better, and counts forty-five; San Jose held a pair, and called out fifty; but Virginia City came in with a 'flush,' and raked down the pot with something over eighty. In San Francisco there are four thousand seven hundred places where liquor is sold. Had the latter city (says the Stockton *Gazette*) chosen to have taken a hand, it would have been a 'dead open and shut' thing, as she might have 'gone it blind' and won every time.

Pshaw! gentlemen, Arizona can skunk California in this respect, according to population. The "crathur" circulates here very freely. We have not a large number of saloons, but our folks carry the thing around with them in bottles, pitchers, canteens, gun-barrels, and in old boots. Whisky and hot dinners are great institutions here. They have given tone to and run Legislative bodies, directed campaigns against the Indians and supported tottering politicians. Next to beans, whisky is cock of the walk in these parts.

IMPEACHMENT DEFEATED.—In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., pending the question on Mr. Wilson's motion to table the subject of impeachment, after considerable fillibustering, Mr. Logan said if Mr. Wilson would withdraw the motion, to allow a vote to be taken on impeachment, the minority would withdraw their opposition. Mr. Wilson assented, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution submitted by the majority of the Committee for impeachment, with this result: Yeas, 57; nays, 118.

HEAR THAD.—In his interview with Geo. M. Drake, Esq., Mr. Stevens said that "the hanging of Mrs. Surratt was cruel, unnecessary murder." These were his identical words. He added: "It is of no use to find fault with it now—it cannot be helped and I suppose it was done to *gratify a morbid appetite for blood* on the part of some excited people North."

Verily, "murder will out."

AT Chico, Butte county, California, Isaac N. Speegle was married to Niagara Bible. Well, Isaac, we hope you feel happy and content, now that you have a torrent of religion.

Miners' Meeting.

Pursuant to a notice posted at the Court House at La Paz, a Miners' meeting convened on Monday, December 16th, at 6 P. M., at the Court House.

Mr. Doll called the meeting to order, and stated the object to be the reorganization of the "La Paz Mining District," for the purpose of enacting rules and regulations for the government, management, and working of the mines.

On motion, the Hon. H. H. Cartter was called to preside, and P. Doll was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, rules, and laws. Messrs. Dr. W. W. Jones, Capt. W. K. Heninger, and P. Doll were appointed such Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, December 17, at 6 P. M.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 6 P. M.

Hon. H. H. Cartter presiding.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions, rules, and laws reported as follows:

1st. The La Paz Mining District shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: By a line running from "Corner Rock," on the Colorado river, eastward to the extreme northern point of the "Plomoso" mountains, thence eastward to the extreme northern point of the northern spur of the "Hacuvar" mountains, thence eastward along the valley of the Hacuvar mountains to the county line, thence along said line to a point directly east of the "Castle Dome," thence to said Castle Dome, thence along the northern boundary of the Castle Dome District to the Colorado river, thence up the Colorado river to the place of beginning.

2d. The claims in this District now held on the District and County Records, and not forfeited by non-compliance with mining laws, shall be maintained until all Indian difficulties and dangerse ease in the District, or for the term of twelve months from date.

3d. Whenever, at a miners' meeting held within twelve months from date, after full notice of one month, published in the ARIZONA MINER and posted at the Court House at La Paz, it shall be determined that it is no longer right and reasonable to excuse miners from the development of their claims, on account of the Indians; then, at the same meeting, laws and rules for the working and management of claims shall be fully made, and published in the ARIZONA MINER, or in the most public manner practicable.

4th. It is required that, on or before the first day of May, 1868, every claim holder in this Mining District shall file with the Recorder a paper enumerating his claims, and declaring his intention to work the same according to the laws of the District, whenever such laws are adopted, and a Miners' meeting shall declare it to be safe to work them; for the recording of which the Recorder shall receive one dollar, in coin; and all claims not so (at that time) registered by said notice filed with the Recorder for record, shall be considered abandoned, and will be subject to relocation under the laws of the United States.

5th. All new claims shall be located under the laws of the United States, now in force.

6th. The County Recorder of Yuma County shall be *ex officio* the Recorder of the La Paz Mining District.

The foregoing report was ordered received, and, on motion, it was unanimously adopted as the Rules and Laws of the La Paz Mining District.

On motion of Dr W. W. Jones, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the ARIZONA MINER.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

H. H. CARTTER, President.

P. DOLL, Secretary.

"THE OCCIDENT".—The prospectus of this new weekly paper has been issued. H. H. Bancroft & Co are the publishers, and the first issue will be made January 3d, 1868. It is intended to be specially the organ and representative of the Presbyterian Church on the Pacific coast. The Rev. James Eells, D. D., will be the leading editor, with the Rev. E. B. Wadsworth as associate.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, an exceedingly spicy and even peppery journal, speaks of a politician in that State who "hates himself because he is not a nigger."

HOW TO SAVE KEROSENE OIL.—We find the following in one of our Pennsylvania exchanges. It will be easy for any one to try it: "A short time ago, we published an article from an exchange, to the effect that salt in a kerosene lamp was a great saving of oil. We have since fully tested it, and it was a greater saving than was stated in the article referred to. Fill the lamp half full of common salt, then fill up with oil. It burns with a clearer flame, and it is a saving of more than twenty-five per cent. in oil. Try it."

SPOONS VS. FORKS.—A Norfolk paper, with unaccountable freedom, does not see why so much applause should be bestowed on Sheridan, the hero of Five Forks, whereas Butler is notoriously the hero of Five Thousand Spoons.

A JOKE.—A man with a very large bald head was complimented on the fact that his caput was analagous to Greenland. "Why so?" he asked. "Because it is a great white bear (bare) place," was the reply.

IMMENSE meetings have been held in the Eastern cities to consider the rights of naturalized citizens traveling abroad, and resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the English Government in the executions at Manchester, and asking Congress to declare that the rights of American citizens abroad must be respected, and calling on the President to enforce this principle at all hazards.

ON the 9th inst., the Legislature of California had not elected a Senator. The Democratic caucus intended to ballot on the 10th. To-day's mail may probably bring us the name of Conness' successor.

HON. O. L. SHAFTER, of the Supreme Court of California, resigned his Judgeship on the 9th inst.

THE Alaska savages are hostile and warlike.

ILL-NATURED people say Charles Sumner is to change the title of his lecture from "Are we a Nation?" to "Am I a Husband?"

If accounts are correct, he will have to be reconstructed before he can be a husband.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, *pere*, has given the Menken ten thousand francs.

DIED.

In Prescott, on Tuesday evening, December 24, 1867, CORA E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jenks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Opposite the Plaza,.....Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks,
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 30, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,—

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes,
Cutlery,
Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Playing Cards,
Stationery,
Confectionery,
Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,
Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestics	37½ cts.	₩ yard,
French Calico,	37½ "	"
American "	25 "	"

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc.,

At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 177 F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.

JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, Secretary.

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TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

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Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

President's Message.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual product circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed; nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere reglate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the Bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation: probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes, and those of the National Banks, to convert them, without loss, into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value, in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced; hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces—first, notes of National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds, and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the Government, which should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder, who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servant in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, and mechanics and laborers who build edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would [illegible]

[illegible]

clusive, $310,000,000. Making the total coinage, since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1859 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $322,000,000—making the grand total aggregate of net exports since 1849, $747,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other Banks; in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported as bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions will be uniform in value, at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial—not liable to vibrate with opinion; not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by a depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our own instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansion or revolution, to accomplish the transfer of all precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization, resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finance and the operation of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879. On the 30th of June last, it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditure $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and the expenditures will be $372,000,000,—showing an excess of 9,000,000 in favor of the Government. The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system, and our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and [illegible] would be entirely exempt [illegible]

[illegible]

duce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced, and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the National debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principle of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,807,000. The expense of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by law. The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and a portion of Dacotah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence on emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the Act of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from traveled routes, between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outrages, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of the country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and not encroaching upon the white settlements.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railroad. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurances that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not long be deferred.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year, seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public lands were disposed of, and the cash receipt from sales and fees exceeded, by one half million dollars, the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursement, was $18,619,956, and 36,482 names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners, on the 30th of June last, was 155,474. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of patent funds was $286,607.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government and promoting the commercial and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six carrying 507 guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and were in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them, or limited the slow completion of steam vessels so as to meet contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, etc., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no appropriations for the above objects, for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the Act of May 1st, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the Surplus Fund [illegible]

[illegible]

the year ending June 30th, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes, were $19,235,483; leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied toward the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specie appropriation, for the year 1867 over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $782,404. The increase of expenditure for 1867 over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean service. During the past year, new postal connections have been ratified and exchanged with the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Belgium; the Netherlands; Switzerland; the North German Union; Italy; and the Colonial Government of Hongkong; reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postage to and from and within these countries.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits large measures of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for Foreign Affairs. None of the questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been released from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chile and her allies on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil with enlightened sagacity, and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. Nothing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America.

THE EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

I refer to these peaceful habits, without which States and nations cannot in this age well expect material prosperity or social advancement. The exposition of Universal industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangment of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in the exhibition of invention and art, may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations—the United States being one—in which the inconveniences of commercial and social intercourse resulting from the standards of money value were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. The conference is expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that treasury notes, without interest, authorized by the Act, should be legal tender payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of thirty thousand dollars, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that Act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

No arrangements has yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government becaus it has either to be accompanied by reservations or limitation incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involves the sacred principles of non-intervention—a principal henceforth not more important to the United States than to other commercial nations.

ACQUISITION OF FOREIGN TERRITORY—ALASKA—DANISH WEST INDIES.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those in the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defense. Although possessing [illegible] commercial value, they have been held by the several European States [illegible]

[illegible]

of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain—the same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels and their piratical blockade breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in re-building. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies, in West Indian ports; while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then an universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should be as carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defense, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation, need longer apprehend injury or offense from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise, to leave the question of such absorption to this process of national political gravitation. The Islands of Saint Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seem to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of these islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration. It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the re-organization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States to military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and ebarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from allegiance to the British Crown. Prussia and Great Britain hold that this doctrine is indefensible, and that he is not absolved by our laws of naturalization, and British judges cite courts, and law authorities of the United States, in support of that theory and against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind, concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE CEASED.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world is entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.

[illegible]

A. BARNETT